In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

No. 15,892 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

JAPAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA IS EXPOUNDED

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Clarifies Views to Reich, Italian, French Envoys

PACTS CHANGES TOUCHED

Vital Revision in Existing Treaties Between Two Nations Expected Soon

Understanding of Germany, Italy and France on the new China policy of Japan was sought by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Monday and Tuesday, when he requested Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Ambassador Mario Indelli and Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri to call at his official residence.

According to the Asahi, the Government's policy to effect a fundamental revision in the existing treaties between China and Japan is thus expected to take concrete shape before long.

The new diplomatic policy expounded by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet brought forth much repercussions the world over and Germany, Italy and the various Allies of Japan in Greater East Asia have expressed wholehearted concurrence to it.

Prior to the delivery of those historic speeches, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu had instructed the various Japanese envoys abroad to explain to the Governments to which they are accredited the motives animating Japan in undertaking its new policy.

In order to assure thorough understanding of the policy on the part of Japan's Allies, the Foreign Minister on Monday invited German Ambassador Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Indelli to his official residence to elucidate all the points of the Government statements in the Diet. Similarly, he invited French Ambassador Arsene-Henri and held a similar conversation.

The new policy enunciated by the Prime Minister in regard to the various peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere centers on an epochal step to effect a fundamental revision in the existing treaties between China and Japan. It is understood that it was on this matter that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu conferred with the three Ambassadors.

INFORMATION BOARD PICKS 10 CIVILIANS AS ADVISERS

Ten men were appointed on Wednesday to the newly created post of advisers to the Board of Information.

They are Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Japan Press Association, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tatsuo Hisatomi, President of the Japan Publishing Association, Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, Takejiro Otani, President of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, Shingoro Takaishi President of the Mainichi, Taketora Ogata, Editor-in-Chief of the Asahi, Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, and Taiji Uemura, President of the Film Distribution Company.

The selection of the men was made by President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information from a wide circle of men of knowledge and experience.

The system of advisers has nothing to do with the Deliberative Council of the Board to which 10 civilians were appointed a short time ago.

Wednesday's appointments revive a system which existed up to three years ago.

Advisers were appointed to the Information Bureau, which subsequently expanded into the present Board of Information, at the time it was established in September 1937. The institution had since existed until the Bureau was raised in status and became the Board of Information in December 1940.

The appointment of advisers to the Board was according to Article 5 of the new regulations governing the Board.

This article provides for the appointment if necessary of not more than 15 advisers to the Board to assist in the conduct of the Board's business.

Indians in E. Asia Are Fighting For Independence of Fatherland

Rash Behari Bose Gives Exclusive Interview to Pressmen; Is, in Tokyo to Make Arrangements With Subhas Chandra Bose for Practical Measures

[Photo on Page 2]

"All the Indians in the Southern Regions are solidly doing their best for the realization of the glorious independence of their fatherland."

So declared Rash Behari Bose, the well-known Indian independence leader and President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, when he gave an exclusive interview at the Sanno Hotel on Wednesday afternoon to the reporters of the press clubs of the Foreign and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries.

Following the introduction of Mr. Bose by a member of the Independence League, the President of the League stood up and read a prepared statement on the Indian independence movement. After that, Mr. Bose answered questions put to him by various reporters.

At the outset of the interview, he revealed that on the occasion of the Bangkok meeting for Indian independence held last year, the conference decided to urge Subhas Chandra Bose to visit Japan.

Questioned as to how the Indian nationals in the Southern Areas are working for the cause of independence, he said that they are in close cooperation making their utmost efforts toward the success of the movement, eating the same food and wearing the same clothes.

Here he disclosed an interesting story that when he met Mitsuru Toyama, Japan's ardent supporter of the Indian independence movement, the latter told the former: "We have now two Boses in Japan. Physically they are two different things, but they are one in spirit."

Commenting on the appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, he declared that it means Britain's increasing military pressure upon India.

Queried about the reported conflict between the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League, Mr. Bose replied that the difference of opinion between the two parties is now almost gone.

As regards the practical method of carrying on the independence movement, he emphatically stressed that first of all the Indian people should sacrifice themselves for the achievement of their noble objective, although India of course needs vigorous assistance from her friendly Powers.

Lastly he stated that the Indian independence movement has lately assumed a positive aspect from a negative one. That is, he explained, formerly the Indians asked the

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ODATE IS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF TOKYO

Mayor of Shonan Named First Head Under New Metropolitan System From July 1

Shigeo Odate, Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality and former Home Vice-Minister, has been chosen Governor of the new Tokyo Metropolis and on Wednesday he was entrusted by the Home Ministry with the preparations for the establishment of the new system.

With the Tokyo Municipality making a new start as a Tokyo Metropolis on July 1, the Government had been carefully sifting a list of candidates for a suitable man to fill the important post of Governor.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has finally decided on Mr. Odate and has secured the informal sanction of the Throne on his appointment.

The investiture will take place on July 1 at the same time with the promulgation of the metropolitan system. Until then, Mr. Mr. Odate is to take charge of the affairs connected with the preparations for the establishment of the expanded organization.

Mr. Odate is 52 years old. He hails from Shimane Prefecture. Upon graduation from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1916 he at once served in the Home Ministry, being appointed permanent secretary of Oita Prefecture. Later, he was transferred to the Ministry as secretary. In March, 1932, he was appointed Governor of Fukui Prefecture. In September of the same year he entered the service of the Manchoukuo Government in the capacity of the president of the Legislation Bureau of the Manchoukuo State Council. Afterward, he was appointed assistant-Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council and was promoted to its Director-General some time after.

He retired from the Manchoukuo Government service in December, 1936, and soon afterward was appointed legislative adviser to the North China Provisional Government, now defunct. After serving that post he came back home and was appointed Home Vice-Minister in September, 1939, under Home Minister Naoshi Ohara. He resigned from that post in July, 1940. After the occupation of Singapore by the Japanese Army Forces with the subsequent renaming of the former British base of operation as Shonan he was appointed the first Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality in March, 1942.

Visitors See Tsuchiura

The visiting Burmese and Philippines Inspection Parties respectively headed by U Ba Lwin and Leon G. Guinto inspected the Naval Aviation Training Stations at Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura, on Wednesday.

2ND FRONT DEMAND EXCITES AMERICANS

Washington Political Circles Debating Question of European Landing

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The reiterated demand of the Soviet Union for the formation of a second front in Europe contained in the statement of the Soviet Information Bureau entitled: "Two Years of the War of the Motherland" has created much stir in the United States. Washington political circles are reported to be engaged in lively debate over the question of European landing operations.

According to a dispatch received here from Washington, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in the course of the press conference today replied to newsmen's questions regarding the second front that the anti-Axis forces were steadily preparing for such operations, but he was not in a position to give the details.

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian at New York also reported a similar sentiment in America. Pointing out the various domestic difficulties facing the United States, he wrote:

"The chief concern of Americans just now is the possible anti-Axis landing operations in Europe. Reports received in the last few days from Washington, London and other places give the impression that landing operations might be carried out any time. If the anti-Axis by any chance should fail to carry them out, and that quite soon, Americans would be sorely disappointed. According to the American view, the sooner the attack on the enemy strongholds in Europe is launched the better they like it. They think that both the strength and equipment of the anti-Axis forces are now sufficient for undertaking simultaneous offensives in Europe and East Asia.

"Once they pause and look at the situation at home, however, they find it far from satisfactory. Much confusion and bitter controversy are prevailing over the distribution of the materials allocated to the people in general and the control of prices. Some areas are quite short of certain food articles, while the laboring class is complaining that wages are pegged while the cost of living is steadily rising. The automobile and other influential labor unions are threatening to cancel their pledge not to resort to strikes given at the time of the outbreak of the war unless the authorities undertake effectively to control prices. President Roosevelt introduced in Congress a Food Subsidy Fund Bill designed to bring the prices of certain food articles down to the level of September, 1942, but both the Senate and the House of Representatives do not fully understand the nature of the subsidy fund and they are entertaining various

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BRITAIN FAILS IN PREVENTING LABOR STRIKE

Arms Workers Continue Rift Despite Government's Efforts To Seek Solution

U.S. HAS OWN PROBLEM

550,000 Coal Miners Returning to Work After Brief Third Walk-Out

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The strike of munitions workers in Britain continues in spite of the efforts of the Government to end it, a dispatch from London reports.

In this connection, the British Labor Ministry yesterday published statistics regarding labor disputes in Britain in 1941 and 1942. The figures show that there were more labor strikes in 1942 than in 1941. There were 1,252 strikes in 1941 and the number jumped to 1,303 in 1942.

The disputes in 1942 involved 456,700 men compared with 361,500 men who were out in 1941. Labor days lost were 1,527,000 in 1942 and 1,079,000 in 1941. Mine workers were involved in two-fifths of the disputes that occurred in the two years under review.

General Strike Ends

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—Following an agreement signed today between Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and John Lewis, President of the Union of Mine Workers of America, the third coal miners' strike is believed to have ended as arrangements have been made for all workers to return to their work, says a Washington dispatch. The new agreement is good until October 31.

550,000 Men Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—More than 550,000, men belonging to the Mine Worker's Union of America have gone on strike for the third time as a direct consequence of the break-down of the negotiations between the Union and the War Labor Board of the Washington Government, according to a Washington dispatch.

The White House today made public the report sent in by the War Labor Board to President Roosevelt. The substance of the report follows:

"The War Labor Board on June 18 ordered the mine owners to try to revise wage rates paid to the workers within the limits of the Government's price stabilization policy. The next day, the Board received a telegram from a representative of the mine owners saying that the order had been accepted by the owners.

"Subsequently, the Board was intimated by the mine workers through their representative that they had met with the leaders of the Mine Workers' Union on June 19 and 20 but no agreement had been reached.

"The Board has heard nothing from the Union, which has ignored the order of the Board and yesterday the production of coal throughout the country was suspended.

"The whole case now, according to the Presidential order of May 1, has got to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Board requests the President to use his power and effect the Board's order."

Belgian Casualties Revealed

Domei

ROME, June 23.—Twenty-five per cent of Belgian seamen aboard anti-Axis merchantmen has been killed in encounters with Axis submarines, the Refugee Belgian Government in London announced yesterday. The announcement added there are no instances where all Belgian members aboard sinking merchant ships have been rescued.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 24, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Intensified Sino-Japanese Cooperation

NIPPON SANGYO—With the return of Ambassador Masayuki Tani who had been staying in Tokyo to his post in Nanking, it appears that a new turn toward the intensification of Sino-Japanese cooperation is developing there. This undoubtedly has a deep bearing on the statement of Prime Minister Tojo in the 82nd session of the Diet that Japan is prepared to effect a fundamental revision in the existing Sino-Japanese treaties so as to further collaboration between the two countries.

It would only be natural in the circumstances to regard the task of Ambassador Tani in Tokyo to have been that of consulting his home Government on the means of expediting the enforcement of the new China policy.

The Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty

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Feting 11th Year of Thai

Phenomenol Development Made During Last Decade Under Six Cardinal National Principles Formulated After Revolution of 1932

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN,
Tokyo Correspondent for The Nikorn Daily News, Supab Satri Daily News and The Bangkok Chronicle

Today, Thailand celebrates the 11th anniversary of the Constitutional Revolution that took place in 1932. The revolution brought about a radical change in the administration of Thailand, that is, from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy.

By virtue of the revolution, the will of the people came to be reflected in the administration through their representatives and rapid progress has been made during the last 11 years under the Six Cardinal National Principles which were formulated immediately after the revolution.

In greeting the National Day, which marks the anniversary of the revolution, it would not be out of place to explain these national policies which have greatly contributed to the phenomenal development our country has made during the last decade since that momentous occasion of the coup d'etat.

The first is the Principle of Independence. In accordance with this policy, Thailand abolished its unequal treaties with other countries not long after the revolution and gained full power and status as an independent country. Since then our country has enjoyed friendly relations with all the Powers of the world on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

The second is the Principle of Public Peace and Order, whereby the police system, welfare works for the public in general, the system of municipality and sanitary establishments have been improved and developed.

The third is the Principle of Economic Development. Great efforts have been made to exploit fully the rich natural resources of Thailand and to bolster agricultural production and foreign trade. For this purpose, the Government has striven to build roads and to improve the communication system, and conducted exhaustive experiments, sent many agricultural experts to rural communities and exported more rice, teak, rubber and tin, which are the main products of Thailand, to various countries of the world.

At present, Thailand, under the able leadership of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, is doing its utmost to realize economic self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, clothing goods, rubber, paper, spinning machinery etc.

The fourth is the Principle of Equality, whereby every Thai national, irrespective of sex, is endowed with equal human right.

For 11 years since the revolution which ushered in the present Thailand, the destiny of the nation has been wisely guided by an able leader—Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram. Photo shows the Premier and his wife.

Having been given equal right, all the people of Thailand are now trying hard to live independent with their respective occupations and thereby to contribute to the progress of their motherland.

The fifth is the Principle of Freedom. By virtue of this policy, the nation can now enjoy the freedom of speech and press under the constitution. At the same time, the people are requested to hold themselves responsible for their words and deeds. This principle has also served to elevate the status of newspapers and newspapermen of our country.

The last is the Principle Pertaining to Education. The Government has newly established schools, colleges and universities all over the country and dispatched students abroad throughout the world. Furthermore, we established the National Cultural Institute in Bangkok, of which Premier Phibun Songkhram is the president, and also the Women's Cultural Institute which is led by Madam La-ied Phibun Songkhram, consort to the Premier.

In conclusion, I should like to avail myself of this felicitous occasion to pay high tribute, together with the 18,000,000 Thai people, to our Premier, who rendered meritorious services to the State at the time of the coup d'etat as one of the leaders of the revolution and who has contributed to the phenomenal development of the country during the last decade and who is now shouldering the destiny of our motherland in the greatest war the world and our country have ever experienced.

DETROIT 'COLOR WAR' SEEN AGGRAVATING

Roosevelt Declares Martial Law When Governor Fails To Stop Rioters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—President Franklin Roosevelt finally ordered martial law to be declared in Detroit upon the request of the Governor of Michigan, who could not quell the riotous and bloody "color war" that is spreading throughout the city over with the aid of the state militia.

In issuing his order, Roosevelt declared:

"Unable to pacify the disturbance in his State, the Governor of Michigan has petitioned me for aid on the basis of Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution and I hereby issue an order.

"I order the United States armed

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Javanese Starting Campaign to Smash Britain and America

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 23.—To raise still further the fighting will of the 50,000,000 native inhabitants of Java, a movement for the destruction of America and Britain will be held throughout the island from July 1 to 20. Bursting with enthusiasm and joy over the recent historical declaration made by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo concerning native inhabitant participation in political affairs the people's will to smash the enemy has seen a tremendous rise of late. During the 20 days of the coming movement various rallies, youth corps and defense corps maneuvers, and donations of labor will take place. The various provincial offices and pacification corps will acquaint the people of the present state of affairs in America and Britain and propel further the people's will for absolute victory.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE VISITS GENERAL ABE

Prior to his initiation of a vigorous Indian Independence Movement in Asia, Subhas Chandra Bose, visited the Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on Wednesday at 1 p.m. and exchanged unreserved views with General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Association, Yonezo Maeda, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the same Association and State Minister Tadao Oasa and other government authorities, it is reported by Domei.

At 2 p.m. Mr. Bose spoke to some 400 members of the Association for two hours on his fatherland.

PRESENT THAILAND SET UP IN 4 DAYS

Iwaji Miyakawa Tells Story of Bloodless Revolt Which Began On June 24, 1932

Domei

BANGKOK, June 23.—How "Thailand for Thailanders" was established only in four days by a bloodless revolution started on June 24, 1932, by Thai leaders dissatisfied with the autocratic government of the Royal family and how the United States and Britain were active behind the scene was disclosed on the eve of the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution today by Mr. Iwaji Miyakawa of the Kawabe Trading Company here who was active at the time of the revolution as friends of Thai leaders.

His story follows:

"The Thai intelligentsia educated in Europe, who were dissatisfied with the absolute monarchy, were longing for constitutional government stimulated by the prosperity of Japan. They were desirous to attain their object by revolution and military leaders surreptitiously met several times, as the result of which they decided to start a revolution at dawn on June 24. For some reasons, however, under the command of Colonel Phya Phahol, a revolution was started at midnight on June 23 with 13 regiments, each regiment consisting of 200 officers and men.

"Major-General Phya Sena Songkhram, Commander of the Royal Guard Division, called together army and navy leaders to participate in the revolution and then advised the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board of the object of the revolution and the establishment of a new government. At the same time,

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THAI PREMIER SENDS THANKS ON DIET SPEECH

Is Profoundly Grateful for Japan's Assurance of Continued Cooperation

BANGKOK IS OVERJOYED

Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama Visits Prime Minister to Convey Message

Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Premier of Thailand, in his personal message addressed to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, expressed profound gratitude for the assurance of Japan's increased cooperation with Thailand as proclaimed in the Prime Minister's speech on administrative policy delivered at the Diet session on June 16.

The message was conveyed to Prime Minister Tojo by Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, who visited him at 5 p.m. on Tuesday at his official residence.

On receiving Premier Songkhram's letter of appreciation, Prime Minister Tojo expressed his thanks and reiterated Japan's will to cooperate with Thailand in the new measures.

Premier Songkhram's message was in the following vein:

"His Excellency, General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire:

Expresses Deep Gratitude

"In the name of the entire Thai nation, I express profound gratitude to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's speech on administrative policy delivered at the Imperial Diet.

"This is because the Asiatic peoples, cognizant of the fact that as long as they were under alien domination, as they used to be, Asia could not develop as a civilized Continent, have long been desirous of securing complete national sovereignty and independence.

"At this juncture when Your Excellency and the Japanese nation are going to bring about national independence to the Asiatic peoples, all these peoples will no doubt be profoundly grateful and offer full cooperation to Your Excellency and the Japanese people in all respects.

"I assure Your Excellency that the entire Thai nation is particularly grateful for that particular part of Your Excellency's Diet message concerning Thailand. This is because the national sovereignty, independence and the future of the State are matters of the most serious concern in the psychology of the Thai people. Today's event forms the basis of tomorrow's.

"Now that I have learned that Your Excellency is determined to accelerate Thailand's further development, my mind, freed from care about the future progress of the Thai nation, is filled with deep joy and at the same time I am determined to cooperate with Your Excellency and the Japanese nation for the prosecution of the war till final victory has been won.

Phibun Songkhram."

On receiving Premier Songkhram's message, Prime Minister Tojo expressed his thanks and assured that Japan will materialize step by step the promised cooperation with Thailand.

Tojo's Reply Dispatched

Prime Minister Tojo's message to Ambassador Jaiyanama was substantially as follows:

"On receipt of a cordial message from Premier Phibun, I express my hearty gratitude.

"Japan is profoundly grateful toward Thailand for its cooperation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and now the receipt of Premier Songkhram's message has deepened our gratitude.

"Needless to say, our Empire will firmly follow the principle of respecting the sovereignty and integrity which is Japan's unshakable policy.

"To restore the Greater East Asiatic peoples to their natural places is the aim of the War of Greater East Asia and the consistent, unshakable purpose of our Empire. As you have learned from my latest Diet speech, this aim is being materialized as the war progresses.

"In view of the sincere cooperation of Thailand with our Empire and of its long-cherished desire, I have proclaimed that we are ready to give further cooperation to Thailand. We are planning to put this into realization step by step.

"I hereby again express my thanks to the Premier for his cordial message and request that Your Excellency will convey my gratitude to Premier Songkhram."

INDIANS' FIGHT IS TOLD BY BOSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Britishers to move out of India, but now they are ordering them to go out of India.

The interview ended in about half an hour.

Bose's Statement

The gist of Mr. Bose's statement issued to the newspapermen follows:

"I have come to Tokyo to make arrangements with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has visited Japan. The Indians in East Asia have long been looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Subhas C. Bose and his arrival in Tokyo will add fresh strength to the Indian independence movement not only in East Asia but also in the world.

"I take this opportunity to express my hearty gratitude for the sincere goodwill and support rendered by the Japanese Government authorities and people toward our Indian independence movement since the spring of last year. The independence movement in East Asia has stepped into a new sphere of activity stimulated by Japan's glorious war results.

"The world situation threatens to be more complicated than ever. The enemy propaganda and stratagem are believed to become more lively than usual, but the Indians in East Asia and at home have not been led astray by the enemy tactics, but are absolutely confident of the absolute victory of the Axis camp and the sure defeat of the Anglo-American camp. I firmly believe that the time has come for the Indians to fight under the belief that all the enemies of Britain are the friends of India. To India there is absolutely no room for compromise with Britain. The compromise means the surrender. British imperialism has arrived at Judgment Day. The British Empire has lost many territories to a foreign country and also is losing them to its allies. As long as Britain exists, there will be absolutely no independence accorded India. The independence of India and the freedom and prosperity of the Indians must be won by our own hands.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's frequent declaration on racial emancipation are steadily translated into action on the spot. I have witnessed this in a southern region

"In contrast to the fact that America and Britain are carrying on the war at the sacrifice of small and weak nations, Japan, by carrying on the war is raising new nations of the various races. Anglo-America fights for destruction, suppression; Japan, for freedom, construction. No matter what America and Britain do, it is impossible to hide this brilliant fact. I think that my compatriots in India know this, know the complete untruth of Anglo-American propaganda, and feel deeply that without the destruction of Britain there will be no freedom for the Indians. We Indians in East Asia are determined to fight united for Indian freedom working in spirit with the freedom movement within India. I have been away from Tokyo for a year and in coming back have been gratified to see and know that the people of Japan are conquering all difficulties and driving forward with tremendous power, believing more solidly than ever in absolute victory. When I go back South I will relate to my comrades this solid structure of victory in Japan and have that fact help to strengthen further our already powerful determination."

2nd Front Demand Excites Americans

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suspicions in regard to the intentions of the authorities.

"The coal miners' dispute has again broken out. As the new tax law is quite complicated the American people in general is at a loss. According to the new tax law, taxpayers can choose between their 1942 and 1943 incomes, taking, if they like, the smaller and pay in 25 per cent of the amount as tax. Beginning July 1, employers are to set aside 20 per cent from the wages or salaries of their employes, while the employes are to pay in the remaining 5 per cent themselves. There are reductions for small incomes and families. The system is complicated because the framer of the law has sought to compromise with its opponents.

"Revenue, however, from this income tax can cover only one-third of the war cost, while the rest must be borrowed. It is believed that President Roosevelt will frame a new law to enforce compulsory savings."

In regard to the Rooseveltian finances and price policy, the Times correspondent at New York reports:

"The optional taxpaying bill has at last been passed but the danger of inflation still persists. Some favor the institution of a sales tax but it would be of little use in controlling prices. It is believed, therefore, that the basic juridical person tax will be raised from 40 per cent to 45 or 50 per cent. At any rate, it would be difficult to curb inflation merely by means of increased taxation.

"It is often said that the United States has a large revenue but little political strength. In Democratic America the people in general are averse to increased taxation, while President Roosevelt must think of his fourth term chances with the elections near.

"The United States Government in dealing with the inflation question is rather lukewarm, its price control system and the Office of Price Administration considerably debilitated by attacks from various sides. Except for foodstuffs, the inflation is not yet so severe but food takes up one-third of the living expenses of wage-earners, so that it is the biggest item in the price control system. The primary ground of the labor dispute is that wages are pegged while prices are going up. The actual price index number shows a rise of 22.4 per cent in the cost of living in America since the commencement of hostilities. The hourly industrial income has risen 37.1 per cent and the weekly average 64.1 per cent.

"It is said that President Roosevelt shortly will send to Congress a message asking for the control of inflation. Most probably his plan will be to increase tax and to ask for spontaneous savings. As the sale of war bonds is proceeding rather well, the Department of the Treasury seems to be confident as to the absorption of loose funds by means of public bonds but even in regard to public bonds not much is being bought spontaneously."

Aoki Sees Cabinet Leaders

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki conferred with Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino, President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Director of the Legislation Bureau Eiichi Moriyama and President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau, on Wednesday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence.

Address on India

Mr. Rash Behari Bose, who came to Tokyo to make arrangements with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, gave a special interview to pressmen at the Sanno Hotel yesterday, where he gave a statement on the Indians' fight for their fatherland's freedom. Photo shows Mr. Rash Behari Bose making the statement.

Juvenile Aviation Schools Popular For Training of Nation's Airmen

Youngsters Cheerfully Endure Hardships to Study All Science in Aeronautics and Await Day When They Can Tackle Enemy

Bravely shouldering their heavy responsibilities, young fledglings of the Juvenile Military Aviation Schools are undergoing a strenuous training course for the purpose of qualifying as capable defenders of the Empire.

A typical example of the spirit that is being displayed by these young students is seen in the Aviation School in Tachikawa, Murayama-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo, where scores of apple-cheeked youngsters are cheerfully enduring the hardships of severe training to accomplish their aim.

Spurred by the recent enrollment of His Imperial Highness Major Prince Asaka in the Utsunomiya Army Aviation School, young eaglets throughout the country are redoubting their efforts, eagerly awaiting the day when they can come to actual grips with the enemy.

The Aviation School in Tachikawa, which is conducted under the leadership of Major-General Toshisada Takada, is situated in a beautiful rural setting. The one-year course that is being given to the students covers the study of military strategy and arts as well as physical training and spiritual guidance. Upon completion of the course, the young students are classified into three groups; the pilots going to the Aviation Schools in Kumagaya, Utsunomiya and others, while the mechanics enroll in the Aviation School in Tokorozawa. The engineers continue their studies in the Military Aviation Communications School situated in Mito.

In numerous encounters with the enemy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, graduates of these Juvenile Aviation Schools have covered themselves with glory.

Sergeant-Major Kikuji Kishida who, after sustaining fatal injuries, with his wireless apparatus out of order, nevertheless managed to pilot his plane back to his base, is an example of the heroic type of youth who are being turned out at these institutions.

Another graduate, Sergeant-Major Takahito Okada, downed two enemy planes after his own machine was riddled with bullets, while Sergeant-Major Hanada who daringly risked his life to save his unit commander was also once enrolled in the same school.

With these shining examples of valor constantly in their minds, the students are striving to emulate the deeds of their superiors and carry on the glorious traditions of the Imperial Air Force.

The spirit of patriotism burning brightly in the hearts of these boys was verified by a touching incident which occurred recently in the school. A young student who was on the verge of dying begged his mother, who was at his bed-side, to enroll his little five-year-old brother to carry on the work that he failed to finish. It was only after receiving her solemn promise to do so that the boy peacefully passed away.

Today's Press Comments

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was concluded while still the war was in the stage of China Affair. With the conflict developing into the War of Greater East Asia there naturally have been found many points on which adjustments are necessary. But since the new policy is to be enforced in accordance with the spirit of the basic treaty, there can be no doubt that the nature of the changes to be made in the treaties will be to intensify the state of cooperation between China and Japan. Along with the relinquishment of Japan's right to levy taxes, rational adjustment of the so-called national policy companies and disposal of the Shanghai International Settlement, Japan is to strengthen its aid to China for the joint prosecution of the war.

However, the Chinese side too, from the experience of half a year of our new policy, must have faced numerous points requiring reflection. For example the radical measures taken, with the effecting of our new policy, to take care of everything with wholly independent measures rather caused them to run into unforeseen obstacles, and caused the Chinese side to experience the fact that without Japanese aid a revival of China will be difficult.

For example, was not the actualization of the coming together of the Shanghai interests and the National Government effected because the slackening of control over the movement of goods in the lower Yangtze region, brought about by Japanese aid on March 16, wrought decisive effectiveness on Central Chinese economy? The National Government working furiously to adjust its wartime economy and the people's living fully understands this, and we believe firmly that in the negotiations for the new pact it will come out with measures having real effect.

Needless to say, our new policy has produced a profound effect on Chungking, as witness the frequency with which leaders of the Chungking forces come over to the side of the National Government. According to reports the residents in the area controled by Chungking are getting more and more restive as they learn of Japan's intentions toward China. It is regretful that some people under the jurisdiction of Chungking still are unable to reexamine their attitude toward Japan and the National Government. Admittedly it will be a very difficult thing for people who have long been taught to distrust Japan to understand and cooperate with it. We feel like wanting the regenerated Kuomintang in Nanking to make a special effort to open the eyes of the people in the Chungking-controled area to the true relationship of Japan and China. It is not enough for the National Government to rely on the good will of Japan. It has got to take steps itself to bolster its position if there is to be a demonstration of the fact that Japan and China are bound to rise or fall together.

PRESENT THAILAND SET UP IN 4 DAYS

(Continued From Page 1)

Major-General Phya Sena Songkhram arrested and confined a large number of members of the Royal family and succeeded in occupying Bangkok at a stroke.

"Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, who was then a major, was in command of the revolutionary army, while Pradist Manudharm, now a member of the Council of Regency succeeded in making King Rama VII sign a temporary constitution drafted by the revolutionalists.

U.S., Britain Forestalled

"As everything was done in such a short space of time as four days, both the United States and Britain had no time to maneuver behind the scenes. Although by concentrating troops on the Thai-Malai border, Britain attempted to create a diversion, the attempt produced no satisfactory results.

"The revolution caused Anglo-American maneuvers to become more and more intense and the Anglo-American hatred of the Revolutionists reached its zenith on February 24, 1933, when Thai abstained from voting in connection with Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

"Both the United States and Britain, which were unable to anticipate the measures taken by Thailand at the League of Nations as their ministers stationed at Bangkok were incompetent, were thrown into confusion and changed their ministers.

"As a result of the maneuvers effected by the British and the American Ministers, Pradist Manudharm, the mainstay of the newly organized cabinet, was branded as a communist and was ousted. To be a communist meant death in Thailand. Deciding therefore to seek asylum in France, he left Bangkok for Europe on April 14.

"Succeeding in the discharge of some military leaders, the United States and Britain attempted to place Major Phibun on the reserved list. Colonel Phahol and Major Phibun, knowing beforehand the Anglo-American maneuvers, decided to overthrow the cabinet and in this connection, they called on me from time to time for support.

"As the matter was likely to be brought to light, a coup d'etat was carried out at dawn on June 20. The National Defense and the Foreign Ministers were forced to sign their resignations at the Navy Department. Then, with the Royal assent, the Phahol Cabinet was organized—a fatal blow to the United States and Britain, which were planning to make Thailand their satellite.

"The organization of the Phahol Cabinet paved the way for the consolidation of the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand. Thailand, now completely rid of Anglo-American influence, is striving for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in cooperation with Japan."

Detroit 'Color War' Seen Aggravating

(Continued From Page 1)

forces to handle the disturbance, and also order the rioters to disperse within a limited period and return peacefully to their homes."

According to another Domei report, the "color war" has caused violent repercussions throughout the United States, and the American press is prominently handling the demonstrations with glaring editorials.

The New York Times wrote: "The maintenance of internal peace and order is one of the most important factors in cooperating for the pursuit of the war. Regardless of race, color or creed, those whoever impede the peace and harmony of the nation are not true 'blue-blooded' Americans!"

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Delineation of America's Labor Front

Editor's Note: The following is the first of a series of articles on the engrossing trend of labor movement in the United States which is daily supplying exciting headlines to newspapers the world over.

I

John L. Lewis is at last beginning to reveal his grand strategy. The psychological moment came just a few hours prior to the deadline which the United Mine Workers had set for the mine owners' acquiescence to the union demand. What followed the owners' refusal are, though grave enough as the New York Times pointed out in its issue of June 20, of secondary significance compared to the psychological turn which I propose to discuss in these columns.

A few hours before the UMW ultimatum was to expire, a bombshell announcement was made by the UMW Policy Committee of 200 that it had just approved a statement by John L. Lewis which said: "The Mine Workers have no favors to grant the coal operators nor the members of the War Labor Board, who have dishonored their trust, but will make any sacrifice for the Government, the well-being of its citizens, the upholding of our flag and for the triumph of our war effort." This is a pronunciamento that promises to go down in history as one of the most significant landmarks in the long course of America's labor movement.

Additional Censure of WLB

At the same time, the report reached us through neutral sources that, in an additional censure of the War Labor Board, the union charged that the Board had tried to place "economic manacles and leg-irons on each of the union men effected." Again, it was further reported that Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes abruptly cancelled his scheduled trip to Columbus, Ohio, where he was to address a Governor's conference, in order to hold an important conference with Lewis in Washington.

Things happened in so quick a succession that one is apt to overlook the tremendous importance of each of these steps. But to appraise the current events in their relation to the future course of the American society, a thorough understanding of the case is vitally important.

In the first place, the UMW declaration calls for an outright state management, if not ownership, of all the major coal mines in the United States.

In the second place, the declaration throws wet blanket over President's pet organ, the War Labor Board, thereby bringing out in a stronger relief than ever the labor delineation of its attitude toward Roosevelt's "Left of the Middle Road."

In the third place, a new and a very significant realignment is now in the making between John, L. Lewis and Harold Ickes.

Most Important Statement

All the three factors made the UMW declaration of last Sunday the most important statement by John L. Lewis since March 15, 1938. On that memorable day in 1938, Lewis told the people of the United States over the radio:

". . . the nation drifts with terrifying and deadly sureness to the never, never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse, and human tragedy . . . neither industry nor government has come forth with constructive proposals designed to meet the problems of the depression. The federal Congress, lacking adequate or competent leadership, in continuous session for months past, has failed to devise or enact a single statute that would cause a glimmer of hope to penetrate the minds of millions of despairing Americans . . . . Meantime, cavilling and confusion prevail, and our statesmen and those carrying the responsibilities of the nation's manifold enterprises are reviling each other with an anger and bitterness that defiles, sears, and destroys. Meantime, the population suffers, and a creeping paralysis progressively impairs its functions. What is to be done? Reason calls for a change. More rational policies are indicated. America is menaced, not by a foreign foe that would storm its battlements, but by the more fearful enemy of domestic strife and savagery.

Time to Cooperate

"It is time for Americans to cooperate. It is time for Americans to recognize each other's right in individual existence. It is time for capital to recognize labor's right to live and participate in the increased efficiency of industry and the bounties of our national resources. It is time for labor to recognize the right of capital to have a reasonable return upon its investment. It is time for statesmen to recognize their nation's peril and to decide to cooperate with labor and industry, to rationalize the nation's processes, and alleviate a nation's distress. Labor is willing to cooperate—now. Let the leaders of the nation's business step forward. Let the statesmen of the nation do the same. Let the council of reason and mutual toleration be convened. American leadership can accomplish this task, and in so doing will preserve its governmental structure and its democratic institutions."

In the portentous declaration cited above, one finds a curious mingling of the fears and hopes that have been haunting John Lewis all these years. A man of great tenacity, he hoped against hope that the United States might realize the happy consummation he had described in his 1938 radio speech. The social trends in the United States, however, were not to follow the course he had hoped. Neither "the statesmen of the nation" nor "the leaders of the nation's business" have stepped forward in the manner which Lewis had prescribed. On the contrary, he came to a head-on clash with President Roosevelt in the election Campaign of 1940. Soon afterward, he was to engage many business leaders in one of the most bitter and protracted labor disputes in American history.

Current Feud Fierce

The current feud between the half million coal miners under Lewis' command and the strongly intrenched mine owners has been going on for over a year with all the eat-or-be-eaten fierceness. During the course of this feud, the public has been gravely puzzled by many queer turns in John Lewis' strategy—notable among which one recalls the extension of strike-truce, not only once or twice but three times at the most crucial moments of the conflict when the American people held their breath fearing the worst of bloodshed on the labor front.

Now, as suddenly as in previous cases, John Lewis definitely put himself on record for the miners' cooperation with the Government while denouncing both the coal operators and the War Labor Board. The people of the United States still seem to be puzzled by this latest of Lewis' moves. But the puzzle this time is confined only among the more superficial observers. The peculiar course of the latest event is enough to allow some definite speculations among the keener observers as to the direction which the American labor movement is most likely to take. In the subsequent articles an attempt will be made to delineate further the shape of things on America's wartime labor front.

Editor's note: In the next instalment, the writer will discuss the American labor pressure exerted on the body politic of the United States for the nationalization of America's major industries.

Dutch in Lake Peipus

AMSTERDAM.—Dutch fishermen are fishing in Lake Peipus, according to the Nederlandsche Oost Companie, which holds a monopoly for the employment of Dutch workers in eastern Europe.

Spring Sowing Finished

BERLIN.—The cultivation of the German fields this spring was finished fully three weeks ahead of time, competent quarters here announced.

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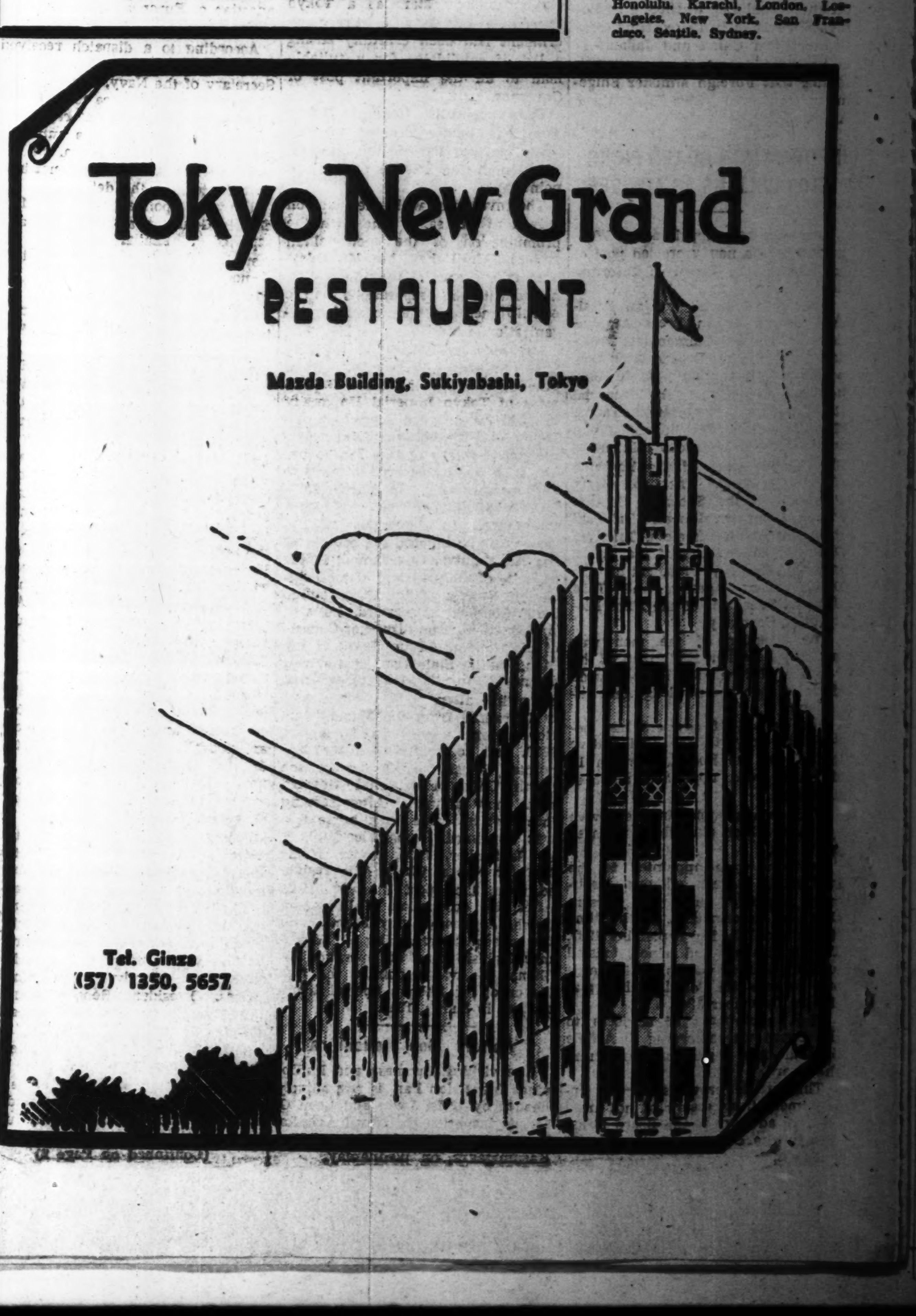

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ROLE IN NEW ORDER OF BURMA IS GIVEN

U Ba Lwin Says His Country Has Definite Part in Building Up Asia for Asiatics

"East and West have met at arms. East has asserted itself for her rightful place in the comity of nations. Domination and exploitation of the East by the West must now be eradicated, and completely wiped out. Asia for Asiatics is our gospel. Nippon has taken up the cudgel on behalf of the down-trodden races of the Orient in the present war." This was the statement made by U Ba Lwin, leader of the Burmese Inspection Party which is making a round of visits in the capital for the last one week.

Mr. Lwin who is now a familiar figure to Tokyoites through the columns of the press, is 51 years old; he hardly looks his age owing to that happy temperament with which nature endows every Burmese.

After obtaining academic degrees of the Calcutta University, Mr. Lwin proceeded to England where he qualified himself for the diploma of the Institute of Education of the London University. Returning to Burma, he took up teaching and before long was made the principal of the Myoma National Boys' High School. With his dynamic nature, Mr. Lwin could not rest satisfied with the limited activities of a school, and he soon made his debut in the legislative sphere by being elected Deputy President of the Senate (Upper House) of the Burma Parliament.

Returns British Title

Being a nationalist and opposed to British policies, Mr. Lwin could not hold the post long; he not only resigned it, but also returned the title of K. I. H. (Kaiser-I-Hind) which the British Government had conferred on him.

Thereafter, he devoted himself mostly to unofficial and semi-official institutions and organizations meant for the elevation of the Burmese people. He was honorary secretary to the Council of National Education, president of the Burma Rural Reconstruction League, Fellow of the Rangoon University and so on.

He took more than ordinary interest in the movement of the Indian National Congress, and attended its annual session at Ramgarh in 1940 as the leader of the Burma Delegation. He toured India from time to time for the promotion of Indo-Burma unity, in the cause of which he had many conferences with Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Interested in Religion

Mr. Lwin is also connected with religious institutions, and is the president of the Ramkrishna Mission Society of Burma.

A firm believer in youth movements, after the occupation of Burma by the Japanese Forces, he was entrusted with the task of drawing up a scheme on education for new Burma. Mr. Lwin has already completed this work, and has prepared a report on the same, which the Government is considering.

Under the present administration, he is serving as the Education Officer of the Corporation of Rangoon.

"Burma occupies a unique position, serving as a silver link between the great countries on the East and West of Asia" U Ba Lwin said, "She must play a definite part in the creation of a New Order. She is doing so, and has risen to the occasion."

Mabini's Life Inspires Youth of Philippines

(Continued from Page 4)

monuments, schools, and towns to honor his memory.

Mabini is thus a shining example to the youths of our land. The difficulties confronting us today are legion; but there are no problems more pressing than those dealing with the material reconstruction, the educational renovation, and the spiritual purge of the Filipino people. Nothing less than the diligence, perseverance, industry, and grit of a Mabini can enable us to go on toward the solution of these problems.

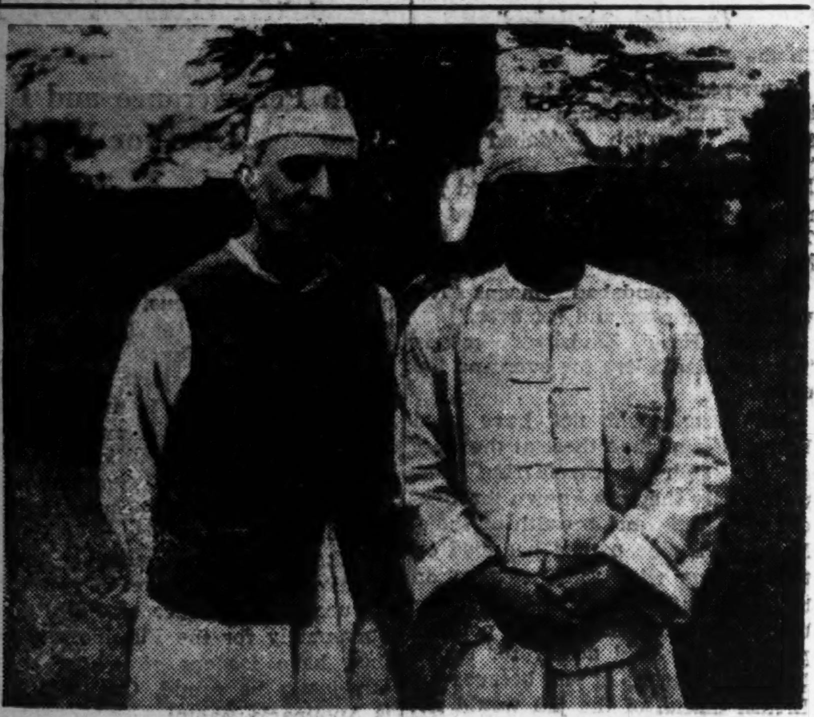
The time has come. Today is the day. The opportunity is here to re-assert ourselves and rediscover our old and fine virtues that shall make of us not only truly Filipinos but, consciously, Orientals.

What a challenge there is to the Filipino youths! By pulling together and working as one man, there is no doubt but that they shall march onward and forward undaunted, convinced that in so doing they are helping construct an edifice distinctively their own. Verily, the New Philippines which shall come into being will bring honor to the Filipino race and credit to the Asiatic peoples.

Journalists' Trip Postponed

The visit to Japan of Pairot Jaiyanama, Director of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, has been postponed by about two weeks due to the illness of Mr. Jaiyanama, the Board of Information announced on Wednesday.

Two Opponents of Britain



"Burma must play a definite part in the creation of a new order. She is doing so, and has risen to the occasion." Thus declared U Ba Lwin, leader of the Burmese Inspection Party to Japan, who is seen in the photograph above at right with another staunch fighter against Britain, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leader.

Self-Hypnotism Resorted to By Chungking to Up Morale

American Air Force Under Chiang Noted for Total Lack of Fighting Spirit, Speed in Running Away; But Generalissimo Calls It Winged Tiger Unit

Domei

CANTON, June 21.—With all the wind taken out of its sails by the successive defeats of its forces at the hands of the Japanese, Chungking is resorting to a species of self-hypnotism to bolster its dwindling morale. The latest example of this is its pseudo-enthusiasm over the American air force in Chungking, and its bestowal of the fanciful name of "winged tiger unit" to this air force, although the only semblance to a tiger noticeable in the American airmen is their speed in fleeing from a superior foe.

It happens that contrary to the expectations of Chungking these winged tigers are betraying a lack of spirit.

The winged tigers are in the best for only when they flee from one base to another with Imperial airmen after them. The little fighting the winged tigers do from time to time is of the guerilla sort.

This lack of fighting spirit of the American air force in China is a direct consequence of the fact that the men have little stomach for fighting.

Other reasons are that the force is under-staffed and that it is suffering from a growing shortage of accessory parts.

A foreign newspaper correspondent with the American air force in China is reported by a Chungking newspaper to have remarked as follows regarding the condition of the force:

Under-staffed Force

"At the various bases of the American air force in China the ground men are busy repairing planes. The airmen themselves are helping them. One sees the crews of planes of the North American B 25 type assisting in loading the planes with bombs. So under-staffed is the force with groundmen. Groundmen flying B 25 or Douglas planes follow airmen from one base to another. There is reason for believing that these groundmen have each flown several thousand miles in the course of the performance of their duties. I learned from Lieutenant Stanovich at a certain base that there is a serious lack of repair tools at the first line bases although not much difficulty is experienced in repairing planes at the main bases. The Lieutenant told how hard it was for him to repair a P 40 plane one of whose wings was broken. He temporized by replacing the broken wing with a wing from a plane belonging to the American air force while it was a volunteer service. Subsequently he had to send the plane to a main base for permanent repair.

The American airmen in China were active on the front of the area south of the Yangtze River some time ago. Every time they returned to their base they found their planes damaged. There was no plane that had not more than one hole in the wings. Some planes had more than 10 holes. There was no steel plate with which to cover the holes. Every morning the airmen covered the holes with canvas for plane wings and went into action. My impression is that both the American and groundmen are wearied from over-work. As for the planes possessed by the American air force in China, they have increased to a certain extent in recent months.

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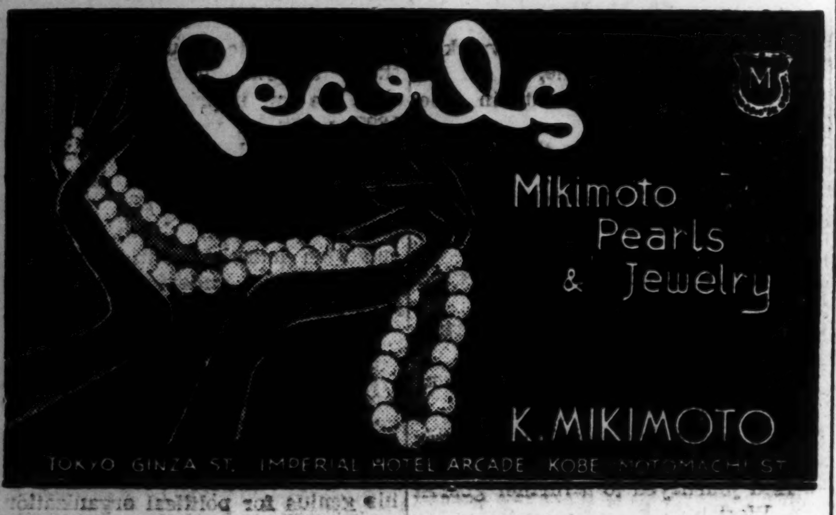
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NEW WORLD ORDER CLARIFIED BY TOJO

'Lebensraum' of Each Axis Nation Enlarged in Recent Speeches Made in Diet

The future foreign policies of Japan as envisaged in the speeches of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet have clarified in concrete form and shape the kind of New World Order the Axis Powers are aiming to build up and will have a far-reaching effect upon the guiding principles of the belligerents in prosecuting the war, observers here on Wednesday declared.

The keynote of the so-called "Greater East Asia Declaration" made by Prime Minister Tojo in the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session they said, is contained in the preamble of the Tripartite Mutual Assistance Pact concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy, which reads "The Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, considering it as the condition of any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and the regions of Europe respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a New Order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned."

Continuing, these observers said "In the regions of Greater East Asia, what is being aimed at by Japan is the formation of a large family of nations which are closely related together geo-politically, racially and culturally and for them to exert every effort for the construction of the New Order, each doing its own share of responsibility and helping each other politically, economically and militarily.

"Herein lies the proper road to a permanent world peace, and it is only by so doing that each nation can hope to develop itself freely in conformity with each one's particular position and characteristics," these observers stressed.

The Greater East Asia declaration of Prime Minister Tojo has met with the unqualified support and approval of all the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and they are looking forward with great hopes to the day when that great ideal shall be realized, they said, adding that this more than eloquently testifies to the fact that all the nations and races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere have a clear understanding of the true intentions of Japan.

"It is now believed by all that the old world order will inevitably collapse and with it the United States and Britain, who are hoping to maintain their plutocratic power and supremacy of the sea. At the same time the rationality of a New World Order based upon "Gr[illegible]aum" as a unit is fully recogniz[illegible] In other words, awakened people are now crying for the destruction of the 19th century international law based upon the outmoded world order and for the birth of new international law."

Pointing out that with the progress of modern society the "lebensraum" of each nation has been greatly enlarged, and the defense line of a nation greatly extended due to the progress of airplanes, these observers said, "it is no longer possible for any nation to paddle its own economic canoe single to the exclusion of all its neighbors."

"It is entirely anachronistic to cry for racial determination and freedom at such a stage of world progress," they added, "and to deal hard blows to the United States and Britain, who deny the rationality and consistency of a family of nations, is to mark a milestone on the road to the complete emancipation of the Asiatic peoples."

The recent visits of Prime Minister Tojo to Manchoukuo, China, and the Philippines have served to deepen this understanding in these countries and elsewhere in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and there is no doubt but that all the nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere are about to make large strides for the constraction of a relationship of mutual aid, reciprocity and blood relationship based on morality and ethics, these observers asserted.

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CHINESE RED ARMY REPULSED IN SHANSI

Japanese Deal Death Blows Near Fenkowchen

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 23.—Spectacular results were gained by the crack Murakawa, Takamura, Kasahara and Otsu Units of the Imperial Forces, which succeeded in completely routing the 358th Brigade of the Communist 8th Route Army and the enemy 2nd Advance Army from the vicinity of Fenkowchen, Shansi Province, the stronghold of Ho Lung's Army Corps, by the dazzling operations that were started on June 15 and ended last Sunday.

The war results follow: enemy dead 88; enemy prisoners 32; trophies seized, three light machine guns; 120 ammunition for the same; 25 rifles; 395 ammunition for the same; one automatic rifle; one revolver, 44 hand grenades and numerous other equipment.

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Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943

The New Order in Thailand

Thailand today is celebrating her great national holiday. Well may she celebrate it with pride and joy, for the Revolution of 1932 which it commemorates marks the beginning of the New Order for Thailand, a New Order which has made of that country one of the most rapidly progressing nations in the entire world. Japan, as a nation which is not only a military and political ally but which also shares most intimately with Thailand her ideals and traditions, offers heartiest congratulations.

The Thai people have good reasons to be proud of the government which they ushered into power with the Revolution of 1932, as a review of its accomplishments over the past eleven years will readily indicate. To be sure, Thailand had much to be proud of even in the days before the Revolution. She, for instance, was the only country in all Asia besides Japan to succeed in keeping her independence intact. While all the other countries of this part of the world were either falling prey to the imperialistic Powers of the West to become their outright dependencies or were having their rights infringed upon so that they were reduced to the status of quasi-colonies, only Thailand and Japan succeeded in holding their own against all encroachments. Thailand also was notable among Oriental countries in her enthusiastic espousal of education and modern progress, resembling Japan likewise in this respect.

Notable as were these earlier distinctions of Thailand, however, they were not enough. Far superior as Thailand's achievements were as compared with those of most other Oriental nations which were under the restrictive hobbles of their Western exploiters, they were still based on the models of the enervated Anglo-American civilization which adhered blindly through habit to an outworn status quo. Something more was needed if Thailand was to push above the standards of obsolete Anglo-American models, if Thailand was to keep up with the changing conditions of an advancing world. A similar need was felt not only in Thailand but in all the progressive countries of the world which were not dead to the stirrings of a new age. The Fascist movement in Italy, the National Socialist revolution in Germany, and the re-orientation and spiritualization of life in Japan since the Manchurian Incident were all responses to this universal demand for the creation of a new and better world. The Revolution in Thailand naturally had its own unique and purely local causes to be sure, but it too, like the great national movements in the other countries, was in essence a movement in accordance with the "zeitgeist" prevailing throughout the progressive portion of the world, a movement for the creation of a new and better world in harmony with the latest and most advanced concepts and techniques. Thus Thailand by her Revolution vindicated her position as one of the progressive nations of the world.

The tangible results which this Revolution has wrought in Thailand are easily discernible for all people to see, for the government ushered in by the Revolution has been responsible for spectacular developments during its eleven year period of power. For example, there has been the strengthening of the army and navy, a move which has been proved most wise in the light of the present struggle against the Anglo-American Powers which are antagonistic to the spirit of the Revolution. There have also been such moves as the instituting of municipality laws to enable local governmental units to organize and control public utilities and to introduce a program of welfare for the people, the introduction of a civil service act adapted to present-day conditions, the creation of the new Ministries of Industry and Public Health, and the establishment of the Cultural Institute.

The Government has also encouraged the installation of radios throughout the country as a means of disseminating public information. It is carrying on notable welfare work, caring for the poor and indigent; it has simplified and standardized the written language; it has encouraged saving through the Government Savings Bureau, with what success can be gauged by the increase from the 7 million Bahts deposited in 1932 to the 23 million Bahts deposited in 1942. The livelihood of the people have been made more rich and secure through the government encouragement of the development of diversified economic activities like fisheries, mining, forestry, and irrigation. The Government has been helping the people help themselves through co-operative societies, not one of which has failed although their numbers have increased phenomenally from 150 in 1932 with a working capital of 2 million Bahts to 3,000 societies in 1942 with an aggregate capital of 20 million Bahts.

The Government has also developed the port of Bangkok so that large ships can dock there. The Government likewise has been carrying out for the last six years a program of highway construction to supplement its already admirable railway system, the result of which after 18 years will be the completion of a highway system of 14,900 kilometers costing 153 million Bahts. An indication of the manifold activities of the Government is to be seen in the increase in the Government budget from 94 million Bahts in 1932 to 250 million Bahts in 1943, but the burden on the people will not be onerous, thanks to the scientific administration of the finances through the recent codification of the tax revenue laws.

The explanation for the magnitude of these accomplishments is to be seen in the principles of the People's Party which have furnished the motivating force for the actions of the Government since the Revolution. In accordance with the Party's six-point platform of independence, order and safety, economy, equality, liberty, and education, sweeping improvements are continuing to be made in the fields of administration, economic development, social reform, and particularly in the field of education. In this latter field there have been the reduction of illiteracy, the advancement of primary as well as vocational schools, the elevation of the standards for teachers, the improvement of libraries and sports facilities, the encouragement of fine arts for the general public, the standardization of the language, and other such accomplishments. But most significant of all has been the phenomenal development of the "Yuwachon" youth movement, for this means that the coming generation are being educated not only intellectually in the old orthodox sense but are also being prepared physically, morally, and spiritually to carry on forever the work initiated by the Revolution.

No review of the accomplishments of the present regime is complete without giving due credit to the sagacity, courage, and energy of the great leaders who made the Revolution possible and who have been guiding the new regime ever since. Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, the great Premier; General Phot Phahon Yothin, the sagacious elder statesman; and Pridi Phanomyong, the respected member of the Council of Regency, deserve the devotion of the Thai people and the plaudits of the world for the part they have played in bringing about the New Order in Thailand which has proved to be such a monumental blessing to her.

On this great national holiday, Japan reiterates her greetings and renews her good wishes for the continuing glory of Thailand. Japan is happy to count this dynamic nation as a loyal ally, fighting side by side against the common foe to expel him for ever from this part of the world and thus to liberate all the kindred peoples of Asia, and working side by side in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this cooperation for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, Japan and Thailand can furnish the example and the inspiration for those nations which have only more recently been made able to tread in the same direction.

A Year Ago Today

June 24, 1942

Sweeping southward in a relentless drive past Taipingfan, 10 kilometers northwest of Lishui and down the Anshui valley, crack Japanese Units today stormed into Lishui from the northwestern gate of the city. The main body of the enemy force, which was defending Lishui, has crossed the Ou River and is now in full retreat southward in the direction of Yunhwo.

• • •

Rice cleaning mills throughout Java have resumed operations following repair of damage caused by Dutch troops. About 400 Indonesians are now working in Djembei, the largest rice mill in eastern Java, which is daily turning out 24,000 kilograms of polished rice.

• • •

The U.S. Red Cross is in urgent need of 55,000 nurses according to an appeal broadcast over radio stations in America.

• • •

Presumably to intensify pressure over the anti-British movement in India, the British authorities there have announced stricter control over all Indian associations "likely to profit the enemy."

FORCES LEADING TO BREAK-UP OF BRITISH EMPIRE DISCLOSED

Economic Rivalry Within Commonwealth Bitter—England Losing Its Position as Leader

By TAKASHI ITO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part I

In the "British Commonwealth of Nations," more commonly known as the British Empire, the most industrially developed area is, without saying, the mother country, England. But ranking next to her is Canada, which is separated from Japan only by the Pacific Ocean. Just before the outbreak of the second World War, she was fifth in line of the commercial nations of the world, preceded only by England, the United States, Germany and France. And in September, 1939, with the opening of hostilities, Canada innerly calculated to take the opportunity offered by the war to increasingly industrialize herself and to strengthen her independent economic status. Thus she immediately commenced vigorously to manufacture war munitions to be sent as aid to Britain.

But the recipient of that aid, the mother country, was in a dilemma, and even went so far as to show a tendency to check the swiftly developing Canadian industries. This was only natural on the part of England, who had suffered many bitter experiences during the past Great War, in which self-governing colonies had become so industrialized as to subject England to much economic opposition.

Threat Closed In

However, as the present war developed, leading in the spring of 1940 to the swift occupation by the German army of Belgium and Holland, and France's signing of a separate armistice with her foe, the threat to the British Isle became a matter of immediate concern. With the fear of a fire in her own back yard, England came to consider that "the skin is dearer than the shirt," that "one pound now is better than a hundred pounds ten years from now." Thus for the first time she came to encourage and guide the expansion of Canada's wartime production.

England, allegedly the victor in the last war, found herself oppressed with the coming of peace by the various measures she had sanctioned as dire necessities during the hostilities. And after the end of the present war, too, England and her leaders know better than anyone else that the rapid approach of her sad fate, the gradual decline of her nation, is to be unavoidably expected. The British Empire of 10 years ago is no longer the same as the British Commonwealth of today, and the present Commonwealth will not be the same after this war. Though the vicissitudes of history from 1918 to today cannot be applied in whole to developments to come hereafter, it is perfectly clear that in regard to relations between the mother country and the self-governing colonies, it will be even more complicated than it had been hitherto.

Therefore, the changes undergone by England herself, and by the British Empire must be studied first by us who are progressively working toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Labor Becomes Influential

With the close of the first World War, in 1919, a general election was held in England under the electoral system of universal suffrage for man and franchise for women over 30. This resulted in victory for the coalition cabinet of Prime Minister Lloyd George, which was a hold-over from the wartime government. But it was at this time that the influence of the Labor Party became apparent, as shown by the enactment of parliament providing for a seven-hour day for the coal mine workers.

After the election, Lloyd George's Ministry put into effect many of the social reforms promised to the country during the war. One was the unemployment insurance system which in later years was called the "cancer" of British finance.

The long pending question of the Irish independence, the legacy of pre-war days, was also dealt by the government as prudently as possible, and in 1922, four years after the end of the war, 6 of the 32 states were retained under direct English control and the other 26 officially recognized as the "Irish Free States." Also, in the same year, at the Washington Conference, Britain, who had prided herself in the possession of the world's greatest navy, was forced to acknowledge the navy of the United States as its equal.

The Lloyd George Cabinet, a coalition of the Conservatives and the Liberals, was a continuation of the wartime government, and held its fort on the inertia of post-war prosperity. But as three and four years went by, and as political and economic conditions returned to normal, there began to appear differences between the two parties, resulting in the break-up of the Cabinet in 1922. With the formation of an independent Conservative government, with Bonar Law as Prime Minister, England returned once more to her regular legislative politics.

In other words, four years after the Armistice, though England politically "returned to normal," the independence of half of Ireland had been acknowledged, and materially, if not spiritually she had been forced to abandon her attitude of superiority toward the United States.

Three Powerful Parties

However, though politics may be said to have returned to normal, the pre-war era of domination of two great political parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals, had passed, and a comparatively weak Labor Party began to gain considerable power with the increasing recognition of the rights of the individual and with the expansion of the influence of the laboring class. By 1931, during the 10-year period to the great English financial crisis, there were three equally powerful parties.

But before this, in 1923, the Bonar Law Cabinet resigned after only seven months in office, and was succeeded by Baldwin, who continued the domination of the Conservatives.

Thus, in the change from wartime to peacetime economy, during the period of temporary primed propriety, the standard of living of the entire British nation had been raised to a new high. And at the same time, the idea of the "New Freedom," gained during the war days, a deep admiration of the Democratic principle, encouraged the systematic progress of the laboring class.

In parallel to this trend, the Baldwin government in 1923 dissolved the Parliament and brought before the people the issue of industrial and commercial protective policy. But the greater part of the British public still closely adhered to the traditional "free trade" policy which had been almost a religion to them, and did not show much sympathy toward what should have been the policy of the capitalistic nation, "Protectionism." As a result, therefore, the pro-protection Conservatives lost their majority with the Labor group, formed a coalition political camp to defeat the Conservatives. And in 1924, the sixth year after the war, Labor came into power to form a Cabinet of its own.

Hands Were Tied

The first Labor Cabinet thus formed, headed by the late Ramsey MacDonald, did all it could to extend social reforms, and to materialize its pledges made during campaigning days. But without a majority in the House, their successes in legislation were limited to only those favored by the third group. Liberals, who could sway the votes one way or the other. Therefore their hands were tied in regard to the betterment of the welfare and interests of the laboring class.

Among the views held in common with the Liberals was that on the international situation. In September, 1924, Prime Minister MacDonald took the initiative in attending the session of the League of Nations as a representative of England, and exerted his influence toward the signing of the famed protocol. The League, advocated by President Wilson of the United States, failed to see the entrance of that country as a member. Therefore, England of herself became the center of the activities, and fully exploited the system of the international league. This policy was continued by the Conservative Party, even though it upheld protectionism in foreign trade. And with the advent of the Labor Cabinet, it goes without saying that the League was earnestly supported, for they realized that without international socialism, there cannot be a full development of social reform within the country. And the first requisite of an international socialism was world peace.

The MacDonald Ministry did much for the betterment of international relationships of the nation, smoothening the misunderstandings with the United States which were on the point of a nervous explosion. The former friendly contacts with the old German government were once again established. And not only that, it went so far as to sign for the first time an agreement with the most despised nation of the English people, Communistic Russia.

Thus the first Labor Cabinet worked zealously to adjust diplomatic relations, and to revive the depressed economic and commercial conditions of the country. But nine months after its establishment, there arose an incident in Parliament concerning the alleged liberation of a Communist without sufficient investigation, and the Ministry was forced to turn to the people for a vote of confidence on a problem which was very unpopular with the public. It was very disadvantageous for the Labor group that the question concerning the Communists should come up as the issue for the general election. And just at this critical moment, in the midst of the elections, the famous "Zinoview letter pertaining to the Communization of England" was exposed by the Opposition. Though later proved to be a fraud the harm had already been done. The Labor Party was completely defeated, and the Conservatives returned once again to power, led by Baldwin. However, in spite of their disadvantages, Labor polled 5,490,000 votes as compared to 4,350,000 votes in the previous ballot. The fact that even with this, they were not able to win sufficient seats in Parliament is a point to be noted.

Second Baldwin Cabinet

Thus in 1924 the second Baldwin Cabinet was formed, six years after the first World War. In the four years of its office, many strained conditions which had existed not only from the war but from the turn of the century, came to the fore in the economic and political fields. For, internally and internationally, the gradual losses of profits and powers wich had been going on for many decades, those which England had gained by the domination of her capitalistic activities, were being brought rapidly to light socially and politically.

To combat this, the second Conservative Cabinet under Baldwin strengthened its old stock argument of protectionism. Under the pretext of protection of existing internal industries, tariffs were levied on commodities from outside which competed with home products. Substantial tariffs were imposed on automobiles, textiles, etc. Actually, from 1924, the sixth post-war year, England had abandoned her traditional free policy, in which she had taken so much pride.

Against the growing influences of the Labor group in the social fields, the Conservatives and the Liberals as well were forced to uphold the interests of the capitalistic class before all others. Not only in foreign trade, but in the general policy of the government, the change to protectionism was a comparatively strong move.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

'Inquilab Zindabad'

To the Editor:

Your readers may be interested in knowing the meanings of the two slogans, "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Azad Hind Zindabad," with which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose closed his radio address to India, published in Tuesday evening's edition of the Nippon Times.

"Inquilab Zindabad" means "Revolution for ever and for ever."

"Azad Hind Zindabad" means "Let free India live for ever and for ever.

Mr. Bose could not have used better slogans than these at the close of his address, considering how universally they are known throughout the length and breadth of India. Many an Indian patriot has died on the gallows with these slogans on his lips, while being condemned for his "crime." Many a political prisoner has paid dearly for shouting these slogans in jail, because the British official of the jail would not tolerate hearing these slogans. Not a single nationalist meeting in India, whether big or small, ends without these slogans.

It is hardly possible to translate into words the depth of feeling and sentiment that must have been caused in the hearts of the Indians who have heard Mr. Bose utter these very two slogans.

H. RAMIAH

June 22

FUJI FROM YOKOHAMA

By M. K.

Beyond these storm-wrecked
  monuments of Time,
Warm and translucent in the
  evening glow
Thou gleamest; like that Taj of
  long ago,
Regal memory of a grief sublime.
Thyself, the fair immortal cenotaph
Of mountain lovers; such as used
  to climb
With joyous steps thy pilgrim-
  hallowed path
In radiant days, in peaceful summer's prime.

And some have scaled a loftier
  peak than thine
And journeyed to a further golden
  West.
And now in pleasant uplands they
  recline
And take awhile their manhood's
  well earned rest.
Then rising strengthened, seek
  with new-born zest
The purple hills which fringe that
  land divine.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 7 dated June 17, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, A New Celebes Is Born, Why Are U.S. Planes So Weak?' He Blockaded Port Arthur, Singapore Assignment, Supreme Honor to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Scheming Churchill, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, The Cancer Conqueror, Chungking's Dilemma, Elementary Japanese Course, and What Interests Me Most in Wartime Nippon.

MABINI'S LIFE OF SACRIFICES INSPIRES YOUTH OF PHILIPPINES

With Perseverance and Grit, Great Leader Lived and Died for Welfare of His Country

By MAURO BARADI
(From the Philippine Review)

No nation however big, no people however numerous, can effectively contribute to the public good without the guidance of leaders imbued with the spirit of service and sacrifice. There is urgent need for such men in our country. They must learn more seriously and take to heart the lives of the nation's great, the better to acquire those sterling qualities which have helped the Filipinos overcome their handicaps and achieve a measure of success in the face of difficulties. Fortunately for the Filipino people, they have leaders of whom they can justly be proud. One of them is Apolinario Mabini.

Both by circumstances and environment, Mabini was poor in material possessions. He was born in the small barrio of Talaga, Tanawan, Batangas, in July, 1864. His parents were farmers, poor but sturdy, and he lived in a humble nipa hut. One can readily realize that to drive away hunger and want from the big Mabini family of eight children—all boys—the parents had to exert every effort to making their small farm produce enough rice and corn and other products besides. Even in his early years, young Apolinario showed extraordinary inclination for learning, and his brothers had to give up schooling for his sake.

Admired Rizal

Through a friend, Numeriano Adriano, a Clerk of the Court of First Instance of Manila, Mabini became interested in Rizal's theories, his books, and other works. He saw through Rizal's noble deeds, the capabilities of the Filipino and the future of the native land. After his admission to the bar in 1895, he accepted a position as notary in the office of his friend Adriano. Here he began to have some kind of income that made life more or less comfortable. But this did not last long for the year following (1896), he contracted a malignant fever which almost cost him his life; although he recovered from sickness, both of his legs became permanently paralyzed.

In this situation, men of ordinary mold might readily have given up hope and even the pursuit of their goal; others might have felt crushed by the statement, "Pity the poor fellow"; and still others might have fallen victims to such exclamations as, "What a sorry plight! What a human tragedy!" Not so with Mabini. Had he not met unflinchingly reverses years before? Did he bemoan his lot when as e student he had to work hard to keep body and soul together? Because he was schooled in adversity, one more handicap did not matter much. He turned what appeared to be a curse into a real blessing; his paralysis made him more determined than ever to render service to his fellowmen. No wonder he came to be called the "Sublime Paralytic"

It should be borne in mind that before this time the Filipinos had fought many a revolution against Spain. Execution followed execution, torture followed torture of men, women, and children—guilty or innocent. The people could no longer bear the heavy yoke of tyranny and oppression. It was not surprising therefore to find that when the Philippine Revolution of 1896 broke out, Mabini was one among the prominent Filipinos who were arrested by the ruling power. As fate would have it, all those arrested but Mabini, were shot. He was imprisoned until June, 1897, when he was released in the belief that because of physical disability he could not take part in the revolution, His paralysis saved him from death, but his salvation launched him into a life of strenuous endeavor and militant service.

War Broke Out

Shortly after the Revolution had begun, the Spanish-American War broke out. Upon hearing the news, Mabini wrote a plan or guide for the Filipino people. Because of his genius for political organization, he became an adviser to General Aguinaldo. Mabini wrote decrees, penned many of Aguinaldo's proclamations; and he was the author of the proposed Constitution of the Filipino Republic and the Programa Constitucional de la Republica Filipina. He was indeed the "Brains of the Revolution." Who better than Mabini could write ten commandments symbolic of Filipino worth and aspirations! In the preface to this well-known Decalogue enjoining the Filipinos to love God, country, and neighbor, Mabini, touching on the bases of moral and material education, said:

"I have offered you the True Decalogue so that you may understand that reason, your own conscience, constitutes the only true and solid basis for your moral education, and that honest work is the most firm foundation for your material education. In this way you will know that true honor, true nobility, does not reside in blood but in a man's character, formed in the atmosphere of reason and trained by honest work."

While the war went on, Filipinos were not entirely certain as to the line of action they should pursue. This vacillation led Mabini to issue a manifesto wherein among other things, he gave the following counsel to the people:

'Defend Your Country'

"Let us all be sensible: the Americans, like the Spaniards as well as all European nations, covet this very beautiful pearl of the oriental sea; but we covet it more, not only because God has given it to us, but also because we have shed much blood for it. But when these giants of ambition and power realize that here lives a people organized and strong, that knows how to defend the cause of justice and of honor, they will be obliged to control their greed and come to an agreement, that they may reap the greatest measure of reward."

Mabini never favored Spanish or American domination in this country. He was a Filipino first and all the time. This attitude became so irksome to the Americans that their troops pursued him, captured him in 1899, and kept him in Manila as a prisoner. The unfavorable atmosphere behind prison bars could not quench the genuine spirit of Filipinism that was in Mabini. He felt he was espousing a righteous cause, the welfare of his country—and to him this was above any and all considerations.

On September 23, 1900 he left prison and from his cell he secluded himself in a nipa house at Nagtahan Street, San Miguel, Manila, which has since become a "Mabini Shrine." Even in the serenity of his temporary abode, he championed as it were, Filipino resistance against America. A few months after his release, he wrote an article entitled El Simil de Alejandro (published in El Liberal on January 5, 1901). In this article, he vigorously reiterated his people's demand for the exercise of their individual rights and at the same time, bitterly criticized the implantation of American rule in the Philippines. Again Mabini was arrested. With 24 others including Artemio Ricarte, he was deported to the island of Guam "there to be held under surveillance or actual custody, as circumstances may require." While in this lonely and far-away land, the firm and resolute Mabini wrote that

> "A high ideal whatever it may be
> Although difficult of attainment,
> May be realized through constant
> endeavor
> And honest effort."

Here he also wrote Las Memorias de Guam and another of his important works entitled, The Philippine Revolution.

Returned to Native Land

After 25 months of exile, Mabini was allowed to return to his native land. He took his oath of allegiance to the United States but in so doing he issued these meaningful statements:

"When the country went to war, I believed that my duty was to be by her side and to help her suffer until the end; now that she feels helpless to continue fighting for her rights, I believe that I should also be by her side, in order to tell her that she should not be discouraged but should have more confidence in herself, in justice, and in her future."

Wherever Mabini went, he impressed all those around him—friends and foes alike—with the nobility of his character. This fact led high ranking officials to offer him a government position soon after his arrival. But he refused the offer and, in a manner characteristically his own, commented thus:

"Fearing that my infirmity might have been the principal cause of inefficiency of my labor and that it might unfit me for the work which is demanded by the great problems of the present situation, I am going back to the obscure position for which, impelled by circumstances, I have come, in order to hide my shame and anguish not for having committed an unworthy act, but for not having been able to do better service."

Died at Age of 39

What a high conception of public service Mabini did have! His countrymen naturally expected still more words of wisdom and sound advice from his virile pen; they entertained no doubt about the fruition of his unselfish labors on their behalf. But to Mabini, his earthly pilgrimage was about over for on May 13, 1903 he died in Manila at the age of 39. His demise was a sudden shock to his fellow countrymen and a great loss to the country he loved so well. He died not in vain. We remember him in song and story; we have built

(Continued on Page 3)

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

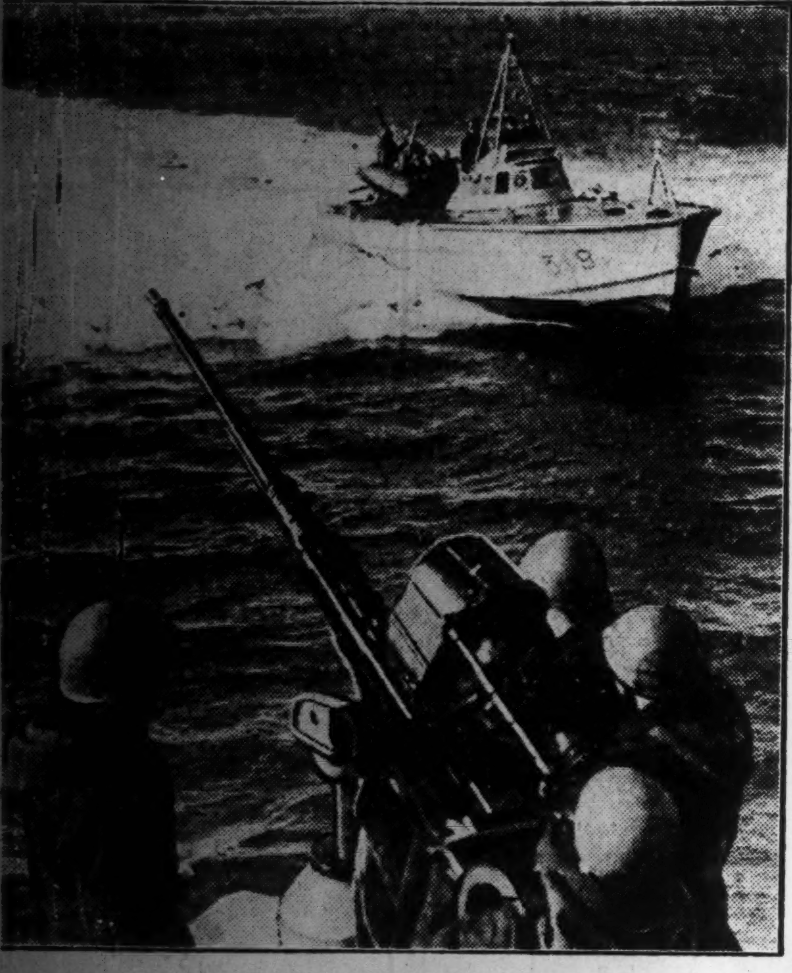
In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

No. 15,892
TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943
第三種郵便物認可 昭和十三年十二月二十七日
Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

TALY'S SEA DEFENSE FIRM

Royal Navy in Full Readiness to Counter Any Attempt by Anti-Axis Forces to Land On European Continent; Fleet Augmented



The Royal Italian Navy is now fully prepared to meet any offensive eration of anti-Axis forces in their attempt to land in Europe, and the fense of the Italian littoral has been intensified with the cooperation German air units.

When Italy entered the present war on June 10, 1940, its naval ength consisted of six battleships, one seaplane carrier, eight Class A uisers, 12 Class B cruisers, 110 destroyers and 97 submarines. Italy's naval policy aimed at possessing a strength equal to that of the French navy, in order to maintain control of the Adriatic Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean. At present, the Italian Navy is making it necessary for Britain to station a great fleet of three to four battleships, two aircraft carriers, 14-15 cruisers and other ships in the area.

Since the opening of the war, the Italian Navy has been augmented with new ships, though there were some losses in the meanwhile.

It should be mentioned that in the present war, Italian "Mas" or motorboats against submarines have been very active, not only in the Mediterranean but also in Lake Ladoga and Black Sea, whither they had been transported by motor trucks. Their activities are expected to be particularly noteworthy in the event of anti-Axis attempt to land in Europe.

Shown above are units of the famed Italian "Mas" in action. Famed for their speed and efficiency they are expected to play a vital role should ever the need arise.

Press Comments

Thursday, June 24
ASAHI—Reich-Soviet War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-American Dilemma

Reich-Soviet War

ASAHI—Already two years have one by since the German-Soviet ar broke out and engagements nsidered unprecedented in history r magnitude of scale and sanguiny ferocity have taken place on e Eastern Front. The war is now its third year.

What we must pause and ponder ver in view of this fact is that the itial view on this war that it would e a short one was quite erroneous, nd even though the Germans have cured much advantage over the oviets, the war seems still to drag n for a long time. Any gauging f the German-Soviet War situaon must be based on full recognion of this solemn fact and on a ew estimate of the Soviet fighting trength.

The war for the last two years as been much influenced by weaher. Whenever the freezing season assed, the Germans have at once aken to a fierce offensive, while the oming of the severe winter peculiar o Russia, in which nothing remains unfrozen, the Soviets have nade counter-attacks. Thus the var has taken on the aspects of a ee-saw game. This summer, however, the Germans have not yet aunched a major offensive, alhough some scattered engagements re taking place in the Kuban, Kursk and Orel areas and the air forces of the two sides are pounding each other's rear.

To say that the Germans will not undertake a summer offensive this year merely for the foregoing reason would be to take a superficial view of the situation. The Germans are taking time because in the last two years they have learnt the strategic importance of waiting. They are biding their time carefully measuring the fighting strength of the Red Army. This shows how the Germans have come to make a new estimate of the enemy.

In the last two years the Red Army has sustained frightful damage. Solely in men, it is reported, some 4,200,000 have been lost. The Germans claim that they have inflicted losses totaling more than 20,000,000. Even if we take the middle average, still the figure would be enormous. The Soviet Union now is facing serious difficulties not only in manpower but in industrial and other economic factors. Yet, it is taking advantage of the vast territory it commands to reorganize industry and to maintain production. The fighting spirit of the Russian people has not weakened, while both the fighting strength and the political force of the Red Army and the Kremlin are not to be taken lightly. Leaving aside for a moment the question whether these are only a temporary camouflage or whether they really indicate a fundamental change, it is true that the Soviet Union of late has markedly taken on a nationalistic coloring. We must not lose sight of the fact that this, together with the strengthened political power of the Government and the patriotism of the people, is increasing the Russians.

In view of these considerations, the Germans will make quite sure of the accuracy of their estimate of the Soviet strength before they will launch a third summer offensive. If no decisive result could be obtained in the event of the offensive being carried out, the see-saw game would only be repeated and the Soviets as well as the Germans would be playing into Anglo-American hands. What the United States and Britain are counting on most is obviously the downfall of the Soviets along with that of Germany. For all their avowals of amity and alliance they harbor the most bitter hatred of stamina of the Russians.

In view of the fact that the summer offensive menace is hanging over them, the Soviets naturally are insisting on the formation of a second front by the Anglo-American camp. On June 22 the Soviet Government in its lengthy statement issued on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War pressed the anti-Axis forces for action. Should the Soviets take to a major counter-offensive relying on the anti-Axis camp to develop a large-scale second front, they would be fortunate

(Continued on Page 2)

MARTIAL LAW PREVAILS AS ARMY SUBDUES RIOT; 1,300 PEOPLE ARRESTED

Military Rule Extended For 24 Hours as Round-Up of Leaders Pushed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The "color war" disturbances which broke out in Detroit have been temporarily brought under control by a detachment of the army within 24 hours after martial law was put in force, but the Governor of Michigan has extended the law for another 24 hours from forenoon yesterday. Efforts are being made to round up the leaders of the agitation and the Governor has appealed to the laborers in general to cooperate.

More than 1,300 person, both white and colored, have already been arrested in connection with the rioting. Of the foregoing number, 600 have undergone investigations, and 32 negroes have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for throwing stones at the automobiles of white laborers.

Law And Order Restored
Special to the Nippon Times

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—The Washington State Department announced, according to a report from Geneva, that law and order had been restored in Detroit. Altogether 23 persons had been killed while over 500 had been injured.

It is further learned that the riots in Detroit are still continuing to flare up intermittently although every effort had been made by the state police and the militia to preserve order. The national guard had entered the city on the request of the governor since the civilian authorities had admitted that the situation was "out of control".

In the meantime national negro leaders in Chicago asked President Roosevelt to make an immediate radio appeal in order to stop the strife between the white population of Detroit and the negroes. At midnight a proclamation of the President was published in Detroit calling up the rioters to cease their unlawful activities and to go home. Most of the dead were negroes who were killed while resisting the police.

The well-known paper New Statesman and Nation writes that the abolition of slavery meant for 13,000,000 negroes in the United States hardly more than being pushed from serfdom into social servitude. Seperate railway carriages, special motor buses, cinemas, restaurants, waiting rooms, lavatories, etc. that was the fate of the negro population in the southern states of America.

Lottery Ticket Sale Planned in Sumatra

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 23.—The sale of lottery tickets to the value of 800,000 guilders will be started in Sumatra, over the period from August 1 to March next year.

Each ticket will cost one guilder, and the projected sale will be made to the extent of 100,000 guilders every month, evenly divided between North and South Sumatra.

The total prizes carried by the lotteries will reach 50 per cent of the amount of tickets sold and will range from the first to the eighth prize. The highest prize drawn will be 10,000 guilders and the lowest prizes, of which there will be 700, will each draw five guilders.

Envoy Tsai Honored

Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, was honored at a reception held Wednesday evening at the Imperial Hotel, under the joint auspices of leading economic organizations here.

The reception was attended by Sonosuke Nagasaki, Vice-Minister of Railways, Takeshige Ishiguro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board, as well as about 200 prominent figures of economic circles including President Kenji Kodama of the Nippon Foreign Trade Development Association.

Over 1,000 Killed In Turkish Quake

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 23.—The violent earthquake that severely shook the vicinity of Ada-Bazar last Sunday night resulted in 1,385 persons killed, 208 injured and numerous persons missing, it was reported by the Turkish Minister of Interior in the Turkish legislature yesterday.

U.S. COAL STRIKE IS RESUSPENDED

Lewis, Ickes Agree On Extending Period Of Truce Till Oct. 31

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The coal strike in the United States, which for a while threatened to assume serious proportions this time, has again been temporarily called off. According to a Washington dispatch an agreement to call another truce was reached between Interior Secretary Harold I. Ickes and President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America on Tuesday after a two-hour conference.

Following the agreement for a further lull in the stormy situation Lewis issued the following statement:

"The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America has issued an order to over 500,000 coal mine laborers, now on strike, to return immediately to their work. The term of the strike truce has been extended to midnight, October 31, and during the truce period all coal mine workers are requested to engage in their work subject to instructions of Interior Secretary Ickes."

It is expected that this order of the Policy Committee will be observed immediately and that all coal mines will resume operations by Wednesday. The Committee's order to return to work is to be faithfully observed by the workers on the one hand and on the other, Ickes guarantees in the new agreement to maintain the present wage scale. This means that the coal mine workers will return to their work under the present wage regulations fixed by the National War Labor Board.

The main point of the new agreement is presumed to be the counting of actual time in the pit as working hours. This particular issue was the knottiest point in the negotiations with the mine owners, the Union's insistence on this issue having been hitherto been countered by the War Labor Board's contention that it involved a legal problem beyond the scope of its powers.

Meanwhile it is pointed out that the latest strike, though extremely short in duration has dealt an unexpectedly severe blow to America's war industry, because of the fact that coal stocks at various munitions plants are now almost exhausted due to considerably diminished coal output coupled with the recent successive strikes.

Regarding the damages sustained by America's munitions industry in the latest strike, Director Donald Nelson of the Office of War Production stated as follows:

"The coal mine strike has considerably handicapped the munitions industry throughout the United States. Steel plants in particular have been seriously affected. In the Pittsburgh sector seven furnaces were forced to suspend operations, and if the strike had been prolonged 13 additional furnaces would have had to close down by Thursday. The Government has, accordingly, been obliged to postpone the increased iron and steel production program for three months, from June to August.

Tea for Foreign Scribes

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, will invite the foreign correspondents in Tokyo to a tea party at 4 p.m. today at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.

BILL AGAINST CURTIN GOV'T IS REJECTED

Non-Confidence Motion Is Finally Defeated By Narrow Margin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The non-confidence bill against the Curtin Cabinet which had been the subject of discussion in the Australian Parliament for almost 40 hours, since 3 p.m. Tuesday was finally rejected by a 27 to 26 vote.

A. W. Fadden, Opposition leader, in his fierce address attacked the Government on the following points:

1. Important documents concerning the National Defense Council were lost between June, 1941 and February, 1942.

2. While in 1942, Australia lost 378,000 working days, in the first half of 1943 already 628,000 working days were lost.

3. Labor Minister E. J. Ward said that it was the plan of the former Cabinet to give up the area north of Brisbane in the event of an attack by Japanese Forces, and as he had purposely given a wrong report, he should be made to resign.

Against the attack by Fadden, Air Minister Arthur Drakeford replied as follows:

"Since September, 1941, Australian forces sent abroad have increased three times, and Australian troops included in British air forces also have increased two and a half times. The air strength in Australia has increased four times in the same period."

Premier Curtin also said, "A responsible Minister of the former Cabinet said that one division of Japanese Forces, would be able to conquer the entire territory of Australia."

Violent Debates Seen
Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, June 23.—The Australian Parliament which was turned into a scene of utter confusion on its opening day due to the presentation of a non-confidence bill against the present Government, witnesseed further fierce debates on the non-confidence bill yesterday and today.

More than 20 members of the United Australia Party and other opposition groups have united in attacking the Government for its failure in carrying out the wartime policies. Particularly, those members have pointed out the failure of the food supply policy, the abuse of labor and inefficient economic measures. Wartime taxes, commodity prices, wage question, and food supply were also discussed.

To these attacks, Premier John Curtin answered:

(Continued on Page 2)

British Paper Punished

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The Argentine Government prohibited today the publication of the Standard, an English newspaper, for 24 hours because the paper slandered Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda.

PACT REVISION SAID DISCUSSED BY TANI, WANG

Other Vital Issues Taken Up in Nanking During Two-Hour Talk

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, June 23.—Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to Nanking, who returned to his post in Nanking yesterday following consulations with Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on important questions, called on President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at 4 p.m. today and held an important talk with him for more than an hour. It is understood that in this conference the two statesmen naturally touched on the proposed reform of the Japan-China Treaty and other important problems of the moment based on Ambassador Tani's consultations with the Central Government authorities in Tokyo.

Ambassador Tani, in an interview with newspapermen at his official residence today, gave a talk which is quite noteworthy as having clarified on the spot the determination of Japan to fulfill its official promises as mentioned in Premier Tojo's announcement in the recent extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet.

Ambassador Tani's Talk

Ambassador Tani spoke as follows:

"I conferred with the Prime Minister and other State Ministers concerned during my 10-day stay in Tokyo, and as a result, the object of my visit to Tokyo has been completely attained. While conferring with the Central Government authorities, I felt that they had exactly the same opinion as the authorities on the spot with regard to Japan's new China policy. Thus the propriety of the new policy itself has become clearer and I have got great confidence therein. I am resolved to push the pending measures steadily in the future on the basis of this confidence.

"What is to be undertaken first of all is the question of retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement. In case the Settlement is returned to the National Government, the recovery of the French Concession in Shanghai will come up to the fore as a matter of course. And as a result, the political power of the National Government will remarkably spread throughout the entire city of Shanghai.

"With regard to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the right of tariff autonomy is now at issue.

(Continued on Page 2)

Election Day Decided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina has decided on September 5 as the day for holding the coming Presidential election, according to political observers here, but the Argentine Government has, as yet, refrained from making any statement on the subject.

Marshal Pessimistic on 2nd Front—Sees Big Loss for Anti-Axis Forces

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—"The termination of the present World War is yet far distant, and this summer will be the most critical moment for the anti-Axis Powers," declared General George Marshal, Chief of the American General Staff in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday covering the outlook of the world war situation.

"Anti-Axis forces in China are steadily being increased, and the war situation in both the North and South Pacific is also being improved. However, invasion of the European Continent is not so easy. Rather, I should think that this summer will be a most dangerous period for the anti-Axis cause. Considerable losses and reverses still await us in the future and seen from every angle, the ending of the war is yet remote."

Soviet Demand Spurned
Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, June 23.—Chief of the American General Staff General Marshal's statement on the difficulty of forming the second front is interpreted by neutral observers here as an indirect denial of the Soviet demand for quick settlement of the same issue. The sharp contrast between General Marshal's statement and the Soviet demand, which was made on the occasion of the second anniversary of the German-Soviet War, is attracting considerable attention of the public here. In view of the fact that General Marshal participated in the conference on European invasion strategy held in North Africa some time ago, his statement on the impossibility of landing on the European Continent is presumed to be his frank confession.

It is an interesting fact that both the London and Washington Government quarters are completely ignoring the Soviet demand. It is true that President Roosevelt, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the German-Soviet War, cabled a congratulatory telegram to Premier Joseph Stalin, praising the brave Soviet resistance, but at the same time simply stressed anti-Axis cooperation toward the Soviet Union in abstract terms and did not say even a word about the second front issue. On the other hand, it is also reported that one of the London papers touched on the Soviet demand.

MURMANSK, VOLKOVO HIT BY GERMAN WARPLANES; BIG DAMAGES INFLICTED

Split With Britain Favored in Canada

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The movement for separation from Britain is rapidly gaining ground in Canada according to a recent survey of public opinion held in that country, according to London reports. Of the total answers sent in, 21 per cent approved annexation to the United States, 24 per cent desired complete independence while 49 per cent expressed the wish to remain a part of the British Empire. The remaining 6 per cent failed to state their opinions accurately.

BURMESE READY TO HELP INDIANS

All-Out Aid Offered India by Ba Maw In Message to Bose

Domei

RANGOON, June 23.—Time and occasion for independence is now knocking at the door of India, and in the event of India taking up arms against Britain to regain independence, Burma and the Burmese people will extend all-out aid to India, Ba Maw, Chief of the Burmese Administrative Council declared in a congratulatory message sent today to Subhas Chandra Bose upon his return to East Asia.

Assuring Mr. Bose that his first speech upon his return to East Asia from Europe, filled with courage and unshakable determination, has greatly impressed the Burmese people, Ba Maw stated that now is the time for India to rise.

The Burmese people lost no time time' in grasping their opportunity for gaining independence by cooperating closely with the Japanese Forces, and as a result the enemy has been driven out of Burma, he said. Moreover, he pointed out, the same chance is now awaiting the Indian people.

"We are fully convinced that under your able leadership all India will now rise in arms to participate in the current war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Ba Maw said.

Continuing, he stated, "Both the Burmese and the Indian peoples shall, as in the past, in the present, as well as in the future, walk the same path hand in hand," adding, "India and Burma must be set free."

"Let me repeat may recent declaration," Ba Maw said, "that in the event India takes up arms against Britain to regain the honor of independence, Burma and the Burmese people will extend all-out aid to India."

Remittances to China From F.I.C. Increasing

Domei

SAIGON, June 23.—With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, remittances from Chinese in French Indo-China to China had seen temporary suspension, but since then permissions have been granted for remittances up to 50 piasters monthly to regions where peace has been restored. The amount of the remittances saw a gradual increase since the Central China Trust commenced to receive applications from December last year.

During the period of December, 1942 to May of this year, the total remittance by the Chinese in the southern part of French Indo-China amounted to approximately 200,000 piasters, the destinations of the remittances being as given below:

	piasters
To Canton	100,909
To Swatow	67,165
To Amoy	16,480
To Hongkong	14,615
To Haikow	5,025
To Shanghai	4,250
Total	208,444

Heavy Battle Reported In Leningrad Area as Reich Pushes Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—German planes yesterday attacked Murmansk, inflicting heavy damages on port facilities and military establishments there. In aerial combats with Soviet fighters, the German raiders shot down 15 enemy aircraft and also achieved good results in their repeated attacks on the Soviet munitions production center along the Volga River.

In the meantime, the center of fighting on the Eastern Front has gradually shifted from the area northwest of Orel to the sector southwest of Moscow. Since yesterday afternoon, severe engagements have been staged along the Desna River around Kirov, a strategic point 150 kilometers southwest of Smolensk. The theater of battle appears to be expanding farther to the area west of Moscow.

According to German information, Reich military authorities are attaching much importance to the war situation in this area. Considering from the reports given by German reconnaissance planes that a large concentration of Soviet troops has been mustered in the sectors west and southwest of Moscow, they are expecting that the Red Army will launch a large-scale offensive in the near future. But it is still uncertain if the expected attack will prove the start of the summer offensive.

Meanwhile, severe engagements for the capture of positions are being continued in the Sevsk and Lisitichansk sector and in the Volkov area east of Leningrad. In these areas, both the German and Soviet air arms are very active, collaborating with land forces. In every one of these theaters of battle, the Reich forces are on the offensive and the Soviets, on the defensive.

Volkovo Area Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—German air forces on the eastern front which have recently been constantly bombing Soviet positions in the foremost lines and also rear supply routes, raided today Soviet positions in the Volkovo area, southeast of Leningrad, with a powerful fighter-bomber formation. Bombing important bridges and railway equipment, German planes shot down at least 25 of the Soviet planes that came up to counter-attack.

Duel Off Scheveningen

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—A British bomber unit composed of about 50 bomber planes yesterday afternoon attacked a group of German convoyed transports off the coast of Scheveningen, the Netherlands, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchou, China Agree On Military Attaches

Domei

NANKING, June 23.—In order to consolidate their collaboration for the successful execution of the Greater East Asia War, Manchoukuo and the National Government of China have agreed to exchange military attaches.

In conformity with the mutual accord, the National Government at yesterday's conference of the Executive Yuan appointed Lieutenant-General Cheng Kwang-hsun as military attache in Hsinking. Lieutenant-General Cheng is scheduled to leave here for his post in the near future, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, the Manchoukuo Embassy here has completed preparations including the acquisition of an official residence for its military attache, whose official appointment will soon be announced.

Swiss Protest to British

Domei

ZURICH, June 23.—The Government of Switzerland submitted a formal protest to the British Government through the Swiss Legation at London regarding the incident that took place Sunday night when R.A.F. planes dropped incendiary bombs on Swiss territory causing many dead and wounded, the Swiss Government announced today.

OTACHI CHOICE SEEN GOOD STEP

New Tokyo Governor Termed as Realist-- Appointment Hailed

In describing Shigeo Otachi, newly appointed Governor of the new Tokyo Metropolis and at present Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, Kaoru Toyoda, head of the Shonan Municipal Executive Office, said that his chief is a realist, whose administrative policies are laid on the foundation of hard facts. He further commented to the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Shonan, as follows:

"I am certain that Mr. Otachi will fulfil his responsibility as the Governor of the new Tokyo metropolis. Briefly he may be described as a realist statesman. He is not prone to give way to idealism. All his administrative policies are based on real facts.

"Mr. Otachi came to Shonan in March last year and the first of his undertakings was to engender an atmosphere of closeness and amity among government employes. Gradually this feeling of belonging to the same family spread throughout Shonan, and it was with this aim in view that Mr. Otachi placed special emphasis on restoration of order and feeling of security among the inhabitants.

"From his former experience in North China, Mr. Otachi was fully aware how much the disturbance of peace and order hamper the work of after-war construction. Mr. Otachi's administrative policies have borne excellent fruit. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the native inhabitants hold Mr. Otachi in greatest esteem. For that matter, we also regard him very highly.

"Mr. Otachi is a man who will uphold his convictions to the last. Furthermore, he will not stoop to anything crooked or be concerned with mere trifles. If he found that any official had engaged in fraudulent action, that man was punished no matter what important position he may be holding.

"On the other hand, Mr. Otachi never forgot that his administrative policies were directed toward the native inhabitants with their interest in view. Therefore, he was gravely concerned over the problem of price control and other things affecting the daily lives of the people of Shonan.

"Reading and 'go' seemed to be Mr. Otachi's hobbies, and he disliked going out. However, with his knowledge, dignity and frankness of character, I am certain that the Tokyo metropolis will function as one big family and advance united for the consummation of the War."

Is Right Man for Post

"The choice of Mr. Otachi as the first Governor of the new Tokyo Metropolis is certainly a matter of joy to the 13,000 city and prefectural employes as well as to the 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo." Thus stated Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Mitsumaro Matsumura to the Yomiuri-Hochi in commenting on the appointment of Mr. Otachi. He continued: "The people of Tokyo can entrust the guidance of their new born metropolis in Mr. Otachi's hands.

"At the time when Tokyo augurs to be not only the metropolis of Japan but of Greater East Asia, the appointment of such a capable and experienced person, who has filled such important posts as assistant Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, legislative adviser to the North China Provisional Government, and Mayor of Shonan Special Municipality, is indeed most appropriate.

"When Mr. Otachi was Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, I served as head of the Planning Bureau of the Home Ministry, and at that time I found that Mr. Otachi is a man with firm convictions. In this respect, Mr. Otachi once resigned his post as Governor of Fukui Prefecture when the Prefectural Assembly turned down his proposal regarding removal of a normal school in his prefecture, and the Home Ministry refused to take up the matter on his appeal to it. There are not many men who have that much belief in their convictions.

"The people of Tokyo may well place their full confidence in their new Governor, who is endowed with ability, daring and conviction."

Borneo Youths Graduate

Domei

BANJERMASIN, June 23.—The Training Institute for native youths in South Borneo founded by the Japanese Administration authorities held its first graduation ceremony yesterday.

Among the 64 graduates were eight girls, several Dayak youths as well as those from Kota Baru, Tanjung and Amuntai. These graduates will return to their provinces to fill the posts of teachers at the local primary schools.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

The Respect for the Sovereign

"The Japanese people respectfully obey His Majesty the Emperor and this is a good example for the Southern peoples to adopt," declared Phrot Phutthinan, Tokyo correspondent for the Bangkok Chronicle and the Nikorn Daily News.

"To place full confidence in its leader and to follow him obediently is the way that leads a nation to a successful destiny. I am especially impressed by the fact that the Japanese trust in the Government and follow its policies," he continued. "Their dynamic leader,' Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, is full of strength and vigor. He is strict in observing his duties but tender in heart. I believe he is a competent leader who can successfully guide the nation to victory through many obstacles lying in its way.

"The conditions prevailing here remind me of my country, Thailand, where the people are fully backing Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, under the slogan; 'Trust in the leader and the nation will be safe and prosperous.'"

Referring to Japanese national characteristics, the Thai journalist declared:

"The Japanese are remarkably diligent. They do everything earnestly. I believe that this diligence of the Japanese pepople alone has been able to create the marvelous Tokyo as it is today out of the ruins of the great earthquake in 1923 that almost completely devastated the capital and the surrounding areas.

"Moreover, they are faithful and trustworthy. Illustrative of this character is the profound respect Japan pays to her treaties with other countries and the promises she has made with other nations. Non-interference in others' affairs is another Japanese characteristic which I have learned from my observations here."

With regard to cultural relations between Thailand and Japan, Mr. Phutthinan stated that it is a matter for congratulation that various cultural organizations, notably, the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute established in Bangkok, are actively functioning to bolster the cultures of the both countries. He said these activities will further promote the understanding and accelerate the natural interchange of feeling between the two Asiatic allies.

Queried as to what impressed him most recently, the Thai correspondent declared:

"I regret most profoundly the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. My condolence and respect to the great hero must have been shared by all the Thai people. In appreciation of the meritorious services he had rendered to the State and indirectly to the whole of East Asia, the Thai Government presented the late Fleet-Admiral with the Special Order of the Sacred Elephant, the highest decoration of our country, which has rarely been conferred even upon members of the Royal Family."

Phrot Phutthinan

With respect to Japanese newspapers, Mr. Phutthinan stated that journalism in this country is the most highly developed in East Asia. The newspaper industry is advanced in all fields—in delivery service, editorial management, international cable system and in mechanical facilities, he said, adding that he, as a newspaperman, has much to learn from Japanese journalism.

"In other spheres also," he went on, "Thailand has much to learn from Japan, especially in heavy industry. Our country is now exerting much effort to develop its spinning, rubber, teak and mining industries. Premier Songkhram himself is taking the lead in bolstering the country's industrial development. In this connection, I sincerely hope that Japan will extend a helpful hand to Thailand in guiding it in various industries in general and in supplying her with machinery in particular."

Press Comments

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if they do not meet the direct disaster.

On facing the third year of the German-Soviet War, therefore, we must take more and more cognizance of the prolonged nature of the struggle and understand that the Germans are carefully gauging the situation before they take to their summer offensive. Consequently, in the event of a major offensive being launched by the Germans, we may expect that they have struck at last on definite prospects of decisive results.

Anglo-American Dilemma

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The anti-Axis camp is now being torn on the horns of the dilemma. With the termination of the North African campaign they struck at Pantelleria and Lampedusa but while they were boasting of this adventure to beat the band they have dug their own graves and exposed their own weaknesses to the world. They have now boasted too much and too long as to their preparedness to effect landings on the European Continent to turn back but if they are to keep their promise to the Soviets in regard to the second front they must face the solid defense of the Axis which has turned the continent into a vast fortified area. Thus the anti-Axis propaganda is obviously mere nerve warfare and the more they resort to this sort of childish play the higher the Axis morale soars.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, Moscow stated that it would be difficult for the Red Army to win singlehanded and that the formation of a second front was the key to victory. Thus the Soviets have nailed the Anglo-American intention of substituting nerve warfare for the costly operations against a whole fortified Europe. In accordance wtih their usual method of securing their own advantages at the sacrifice of others they might let the Soviets fight singlehanded without lifting a finger or they might carry out operations of a sort just for appearance's sake and boast about the results to the skies. In case the Soviet demand for a second front has become a source of serious perplexity to the anti-Axis camp, either they must carry out the costly advetnture or lose the alliance of the Soviets.

A second source of headache to the Anglo-American camp is the troubles on the home front. Although since the enactment of anti-strike laws, no large-scale labor disputes have developed in Britain, the number of small cases is on the increase. In America a large-scale coal miners' strike is now on, gravely threatening its munitions industry. The Government is trying to appease the workers with occasional glimpses of its readiness to resort to armed force but the situation is not likely to improve very soon. Since the outbreak of war, the United States and Britain may have been able to present, at least outwardly, national unity of a sort but since a policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union was adopted on the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, they have found that the voice of the labor classes was greatly strengthened and threatening to bring about a split in their boasted unity. The frequent strikes are a result of this, so that even if the wage question were settled it would be difficult to eliminate the political force of the labor classes so long as their Governments maintain alliance with the Bolshevik regime. Makeshift measures will only increase the roots of future evil. Hence, the perplexity of the Anglo-American camp whose war aims are so vague.

They are now unable to move an inch without encountering bristling contradictions. Their nerve warfare on the Mediterranean is a mere camouflage for their fatal weaknesses which they have unwittingly exposed by this very camouflage.

Bill Against Curtin Gov't Is Rejected

(Continued From Page 1)

"For the defense of Australia, we are devoting our entire efforts in supplementing the insufficiecy of arms. External Affairs Minister Evatt has even exchanged harsh words with British Prime Minister Churchill both in the United States and in England on the question of supplying us with more planes. To save Australia from the impending crisis, we are going to do our best even in the future."

Yesterday, the debate on the non-confidence bill continued until 11 p.m., it is also to be continued at today's session.

EXILED REGIMES SCORED BY YANK

Americans Disgusted As Refugee Nations Indulge in Squabbles

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 24.—"Mecca of lost nations" is what Washington is called by a writer in the April issue of the "American Mercury." "Nine of the 32 united nations," he states, "are Governments in exile, having their seats in London, the capital of 10 countries, five Kings, and nine Prime Ministers. Belgium, Holland, Greece, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Luxemburg and the National Committee of Free Frenchmen, have embassies in Washington and an American statesman recently declared: "These embassies in Washington are more powerful than Governments but their Governments do not represent anybody." The writer continues:

"Besides these embassies there are many political groups which would like to become the representatives of their country. There are embassies which are acknowledged by some of the united nations and ignored by others. For instance Latvia and Lithuania as well as Estonia have full diplomatic standing in Washington although one of the leading united nations, Soviet Russia, considers them as non-existent. On the other hand the National Committee of Free Frenchmen is not recognized by the United States Government, but by the Soviet Union. Never before have so many political and ideological contrasts existed together in one place.

Many Americans object to this state of affairs and frequently the following criticism is voiced:

"These exiled groups are split up into parties and are causing us trouble. Besides, they cost us a lot of money and it is more than likely that they will never come into power again".

"For the sake of justice one would have to state, however, that only the Poles and French were causing expenses, while the others disposed of their own resources. One ought not to forget either that they had put hundreds of thousand of soldiers and sailors and many ships and bases at the disposal of the allied war conduct. But it was correct that the prevailing turmoil in Washington had arisen out of three elements of conflict:

"1. between the Governments in exile and their own countrymen.

"2. between the Governments themselves as well as groups wanting to become governments themselves.

"3. between the exiled groups on one side and the United States and Britain on the other.

The greatest differences of opinion exist among the Jugoslavs, the Poles and the French. Quarrels among Jugoslav politicians were of a national and of a foreign political nature. The existence of three armies in their country, the Serbs under General Mihailovitch, the Croats under Ante Pavelitch and those in favor of Russia under Tot and Nagy naturally had its repercussions on the Jugoslavs in the United States.

"The new Jugoslav Cabinet that had been remodelled because of these divergencies, was still accused of one-sided representation of Serb interests. The new government was decidedly against the gang-leaders and because of the Jugoslav Government in London there was the unfortunate National Committee, which was supported by Moscow.

Croats, Serbs at Odds

"Continuous squabbles and insults among the Serbs and Croats in Washington resulted. There were also marked contrasts among the Czechs, although they showed a greater ability to hush them up. But the struggle between the Slav group under Milan Hodza and the Czech group under Benes was not a whit less scrimonious for this reason.

"Among the Poles in Washington there were openly acknowledged differences of opinion with regard to the attitude to be adopted toward the Soviet Union. There was also the fight between the owners of large estates in Poland and agrarian reformers, as well as the strife between Democrats and anti-Jewish elements. The quarrel among the French was quite generally known. It seemed that they could rather come to an understanding with Germany than among each other.

"General De Gaulle was openly called a communist in Washington and the weekly paper "Pour la Victoires," directed by Mme Tabouis, which defended General Giraud and was against de Gaulle, was widely read.

"There were also many groups, demanding recognition, without being governments in exile, such as Otto von Hapsburg, the Albanian Charge d'Affaires Sarachi who wanted to have nothing to do with King Zog, the Free Rumanians, some reactionary Hungarians like Tibor von Eckhardt and many others. Naturally these differences had a deeper cause, for these governments in exile are cards in the game, not players.

"Some of them are cards in England's hand, some are played by Russia, while Holland, Luxemburg and Norway were relying on the United States. The most troublesome were the communist groups of the various countries as they did not want to see any 'anti-social' governments re-established.

Murmansk, Volkovo Raided by Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

there developed a fierce air and naval battle. German warships convoying the transports immediately opened fire on the enemy planes, and within a few minutes, shot down 7 planes. The German side suffered a few casualties, but not a single transport was lost, all safely reaching the destination.

Soviet Prepares for Storm

Mainichi

KUIBISHEV, June 22.—With the Eastern Front now in a state of lull before a storm, the Soviet Union has seen the anniversary of the outbreak of the war with Germany come round for the second time. A radio speech Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov delivered on June 22 two years ago, urging the Soviet nation to rise, is reported still now pathetically ringing in their ears. Since then two years have passed, with the Soviets clenching their teeth before terrific German attacks in summer and going wild with joy at surging Soviet counter-attacks in winter.

The war situation, as it stands now, is marked with bombing duels alone, which are growing intensified every day. About 10 days ago the city of Saratov, along the middle reaches of the Volga River 350 kilometers from Kuibishev, was subjected to German bombings for the first time. The same city is situated only 700 kilometers from the Orel sector, the foremost base for the Luftwaffe. When the distance between Saratov and Kuibishev is taken into consideration, there is somewhat a convincing reason for the defense of Kuibishev which has suddenly become strong of late.

The Ambassadorial and Ministerial authorities of various Powers have already been advised by Soviet authorities to take shelter in prepared air-raid shelters immediately in case of an air raid.

Pointing out the possibility of German long-range bomber planes extending their activities, the Volgiskaya Kommuna, the only paper in Kuibishev, used much space in urging citizens to have deeper cognizance of the importance of anti-air raid facilities. On the other hand, the Soviet Information Bureau is daily announcing that "nothing new has occurred on the fronts." But there has begun to crop up the opinion that judging from developments, a large-scale summer operation will start in the Orel and Kursk sectors in the near future.

At present, it is reported, the Red Army is paying the closest attention to the movements of the German forces and simultaneously making preparations for its own offensives. It is considered, therefore, that in case a large-scale operation is launched, there will develop no less gruesome and terrific struggles than seen last year and the year before last.

Reich Envoy Reaches Vatican

Domei

ROME, June 23.—Baron Ernest von Weizaeker, new German Ambassador to the Vatican, accompanied by Baroness von Weizaeker, arrived at Rome today.

WAVELL LEAVES TO TAKE POST

Slated to Confer With Auchinleck On Arrival in India

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 22.—Viceroy Marquis Linlithgow of India announced today that the Legislature will be called to session on July 5, according to reports received here from New Dehli.

Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, who has been appointed new Viceroy, will leave London for India today, and upon his arrival will confer with the new Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, General Claude Auchinleck, it is also reported.

Preliminary Step

Domei

ZURICH, June 23.—The appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India is a preliminary step for the expected appointment of an American officer as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis headquarters for the East Asiatic Front which will shortly be established, reports the Neue Zuercher Zeiting today on the basis of information emanating from Washington Government circles.

"At present," states the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, "United States forces form the main strength of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific war zone. Powerful American forces are stationed in India and various Indian ports have virtually turned into military bases for American forces.

"Under such circumstances, it is natural that an American officer should be chosen as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia. The transfer of Field Marshal Wavell to the post of Viceroy of India was made because if he remains to be the commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, the American commander-in-chief will have to stand under him. The most prospective candidate for commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis East Asiatic forces is Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell."

Pact Revision Said Discussed By Tani, Wang

(Continued From Page 1)

As provided in the Extraterritorial Rights Relinquishment Agreement, the policy of relinquishing the rights concerned as early as possible has undergone no change. The study of the questions concerning consular jurisdiction and police right has been pushed steadily.

National Policy Concerns

"Concerning the adjustment of national policy concerns, it is impossible of course, to adjust them at one time because there are many methods for the purpose. I intend to settle the question in due order.

"In the recent Diet session, the Prime Minister declared that a fundamental reform would be introduced into the existing treaties between Japan and the Republic of China. This declaration is intended for clarifying the past two announcements in a more vigorous manner, and its significance is very important.

"Regarding the time and contents of the proposed revision of treaties, I have not formally conferred with National Government leaders as yet. Because of this, I cannot speak of the question here, but I intend to carry it out before long.

"The existing treaties between Japan and the Republic of China were concluded in days when the Anglo-Saxon influences were deep-rooted in East Asia. Inasmuch as the situation in East Asia has now undergone a complete change, the contents of these treaties should be naturally revised. It is considered that for this reason the Prime Minister used the word 'fundamental' especially this time. And at the same time I intend to bring about an epochal development of Sino-Japanese relations by making flying jumps in the present new policy."

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA